The Standard
WEEKLY EDITION

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Telegrams.

(Per Havas Agency.)

France

Paris, 15th.—The Emperor Francis Joseph left Nice to-day on his return to Vienna.

It is asserted that the French Government will protest against the employment of funds of the Egyptian Treasury to defray the cost of the British expedition to Dongola. The number of troops to be sent is 8,000.

Spain

Madrid, 15th.—The crop of sugar in Cuba is calculated for the current year at barely 120,000 tons, against more than a million tons last season.

A telegram from Habana states that the insurgents are being actively pursued in that Province.

Italy

Rome, 15—A distinct denial has been given to the report received in London yesterday from Cairo, to the effect that the Italian garrison of Asmara had fallen back on Massauah.

Deputy Macola, correspondent in Africa of the *Gazetta di Venezia*, is about to return to Italy under the conviction that the campaign is virtually at an end.

The King has received Señor Pinto the Chilian Minister will great cordiality.

The Socialists in Volterro, Milan, Palermo, Messina and Syracuse have held meetings to-day to celebrate the amnesty granted by King Humbert.

Austria

Vienna, 15th.—The Italian Ambassador, M. Nigra, has held a long interview with Count Goluchowsky to arrange the meeting between the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert.

Review of the Week.

The germs of yellow-fever have been effectually stamped out in Belgrano by the prompt and energetic action of the Health Board, but we regret to see that the Belgranenses who were shipped from their infected quarters to the island of Martin Garcia have swelled the death-list this week from yellow fever with several of their numbers. The very fact, however, proves how correct the Health Board was in its determination to isolate the unfortunate people. Nevertheless, it may be urged with much reason that it would have been far more plausible to enforce that isolation inland. as it is well known that yellow-fever does not spread at a certain distance from the coast. So far as the city of Buenos Aires is concerned, the yellow-fever scare is over, but nearly every vessel from Rio arrives with dirty bills of health, suspicious cases if not mortality aboard. The Health Board is on the "qui vive," and the most rigorous measures have been adopted to prevent an inroad of the dread visitor.

The Chilian Question again hangs fire, in spite of all the official assurances from Santiago. The negotiations are proceeding slowly, and there is a suspicion that the Chilian Government is not inclined to accept the final propositions of Argentina. In political circles much importance is attached to the report that during the week ex-Presidents Mitre and Pellegrini were summoned to the Government house to join the councils on the Boundary Question. In this country the boundary difficulty has silenced all party feuds: it is to be regretted that the same effect has not been produced in Chile, as we see that the Chilian opposition avail of this very international crisis to make the position of the Government most critical. Meantime, both Chile and Argentina are arming to the teeth, and in another month Argentina at least will be a big military encampment, with military divisions quartered in the South of Buenos Aires, in the Neuquen, Mendoza, Salta, and Villa Mercedes, and National Guards drilling in all the cities and towns from La Quiaca to the banks of the Rio Negro.

Under the influence of alarm in our international questions and of the fever scare, the gold premium has resumed its upward march, and much of the optimist feeling of the beginning of the month has vanished. Meantime, it is most satisfactory to see that London places great faith in Argentina, and all Argentine stocks and shares are in demand in the great money market of the world, and at prices much above those of previous years. Our wool season is drawing to a close, and the fashionable artistas are beginning to pack to resume their homeward flight. The wheat harvest is coming in but it is feared that it will be 30 % short of the last one. These considerations have much influence in the rise or fall of the gold premium, and the odds are now in favour of a rise.

In foreign matters the event of the week has been the sudden determination of England to march into the revolted territory of Soudan on a pretext of making a division to help the Italians at Kassala. In reality the move is one to protract the British occupation of Egypt and put an end to the intrigues of last month, when some diplomatic pressure was brought to bear in order to bring up the old question of the evacuation of Egypt. Another most important event is the advent of the Rudini Government in Italy and a peace policy. The Abyssinian campaign may be considered at an end, peace with the Negus a foregone conclusion. The whole affair will be a serious blow to European prestige in that unruly corner of the African continent.

SPORT.

RACING AT PALERMO.

Not even made to order, could we have had nicer weather. It was a perfectly charming day without much sun or dust and with just breeze enough to tone down the heat to a nice medium. The track was in splendid order, due to the run last week, so that trainers were not afraid to pull out even the suspicious ones, and fields were therefore first-class, which combined with good finishes in most of the events made things lively right along. Lafayette proved too speedy for everything in the first event; he made all the running and won cleverly. Mayonnaisse was rather a tighter squeeze in the second, as many thought Monk had won, but we didn't nor did the judges either, though it was certainly a close thing. In the classic quite a gallaxy of fillies turned out, of which the Petite Ecurie had the call in the betting, but both Pas de Quatre and Lady Beautiful got away none too well and Brise, who was let off second, and ran very handsomely, so handsomely indeed that she would probably have done the trick anyhow, unless left at the post. The long distance then came on and gave us a grand race, Revancha and Sebastopol having been set to give tons away to the others, and they did it too; Sebastopol, in spite of his 63 kilos, just lay off the whole journey and, though a bit knocked about through not getting an opening on the rails at the finish, came round on the outside and won very cleverly—apparently without an effort, which shews the stuff he is made of. Argus then gave us the first high note of the day in the dividend line, just getting home from Florista after a nailing finish; in which it was a toss-up, which would get the upper hand; Cleveland II, a brother of General Lavalle, started with a heap of tickets to his name, but ran a pig and certainly does not hold out much promise of earning oats for the stable. Hada not to be outdone gave another "do de pecho, in the sprint, after a wearing finish with Palmar and Pick-Pocket, won the final, bringing business to a close.

The following are the details:

Premio Araucaria.

For all horses that have run more than twice and have not won $4,000. Distance, 1,500 metres. Prize, $1,200 to the 1st, and $100 to the 2nd.

	Yrs.	Kg.	
Ec. San Peur, Lafayette by Neapolis out of La Migraine	3	58	1
Stud Floresta, Laurel	3	52	2
Ecurie Titan, Hermit	3	55	3*
Stud Luis Chico, Lowland Boy	3	52	3*

Also ran—Sarandi, Grillon, Huntsman, Tremblié and Gnomo.

Grillon shot to the front when the flag fell but was immediately replaced by Hermit who in turn was passed by Lafayette, the latter making all the rest of the running winning cleverly by a length from Laurel who was about a length in front of Lowland Boy and Hermit dead-heaters for third place.

Sport—Lafayette $8.10. Placé $2.69; Laurel, 3.22; Hermit, 2.28; Lowland Boy, 2.29.

Premio Margery.

Handicap for all horses. Distance 1600 metres. Prize $1700.

	Yrs.	Kg.	
General San Martin, Mayonnise, by Orbit out of Moissonneuse	4	54	1
General Zapiola, Monk	7	52	3
Stud Luis Chico, Torre de Marfil	3	42	3

Also ran—Wagram. Pichincha, Lady Victoria. Huri, Gatito, Trebol and Salteador.

Wagram with Gatito at his girths made play to the bend where Rigoleto on Mayonnaise closed up and taking command in the straight went on to win by half a length from Monk who challenged very determinedly at the finish.

Sport—Mayonnaise $7.80. Place 3.71; Monk 4.41; Torre de Marfil 9.84.

Premio Casares.

For all colts born from 1st August 1893. Distance 1,000 mts. Prize $3,500 to the 1st, 500 to the 2nd and free entrance fee to the 3rd.

	Yrs.	Kg.	
J. B. Zubiaure, Brise by Orbit out of Britannia	2	52	1
Petite Ecurie, Lady Beautiful	2	52	2*
Ecurie Pichiman, Niza	2	52	2*

Also ran—Belgica, Black Star, Pas de Quatre, Ingrata, Adelina, Itala, Lanterne, Ascuenega, Guerilla, Satanica, Alba II, Rival, Josefina, Alina, Margot and Minerva.

After innumerable false starts the flag was at last lowered Niza being well in the van and leading by a couple of lengths to the straight where Pas de Quatre and Brise closed up. Brise then took command at the paddock and cantered home, Lady Beatiful put in an appearance at the finish and made a dead-heat with Niza for second place, a couple of lengths behind the winner.

Sport—Brise, $10.12. Placé $3.79; Lady Beautiful, 3.01; Niza, 5.01.

Premio Divina.

Handicap for all horses. Distance 2200 metres. Prize $2200.

	Yrs.	Kg.	
Ecurie Belgrano, Sebastopol, by Whipper In out of Silwood	5	63	1
Stud José Maria, Revancha	5	60	2
A. Lincoln, Citron	3	46	3

Also ran—Stamboul and Eclipse.

Citron with Eclipse at his heels made the pace a cracker, Stamboul lying third a couple of lengths away with Revancha and Sebastopol about a similar distance away whipping in. All the way round to the lower bend this order was maintained and and then Revancha moved up taking Sebastopol with him, the latter going very easily all the time. At the paddock, Revancha challenged Citron and caught him at the stand, but was then unable to answer Sebastopol who failing to get an opening on the rails drew up on the outside and won fairly easily by ¾ length, Revancha being about a length in front of Citron.

Sport—Sebastopol $5.20. Place 3.56; Revancha 4.73.

Premio Folie.

For 2 year old colts. Distance 1000 mts. Prize $1,500.

	Yrs.	Kg.	
Ecurie Reverie, Argus, by Acheron out of Irish Jewel	2	52	1
Stud Salvador, Florista	2	50	2
Petite Ecurie, Columbia	2	50	3

Also ran Carlequin, Cleveland II., Mártir and Regalona.

Florista drew to the front when the flag fell, the favourite, Cleveland II., being well placed close up, and Columbia last. Rounding the bend Cleveland fell back and Florista came sailing up the straight with the race apparently in hand, till Argus challenged at the stand, a vigorous finish being given in favour of the Reverie colt by a neck.

Sport—Argus $28.23. Place 11.07, Florista 27.10.

Premio Primera.

Handicap for all horses. Distance 1200 Prize $1,500 to the 1st and $100 to the 2nd.

	Yrs.	Kls.	
Ecurie Argentino, Hada, by Gay Hermit out of Poplin.	3	44	1
Stud Palmar, Palmar	3	54	2
Stud Puri, Hipolito	3	42	3

Also ran—Rio Segundo, Bend'Or. Bonnie Boy, Electrica, Zorro, Cantor, Ana Maria, La Fortuna, Hermit and Locust.

Hada led out from the start, made all the running and stalling off a very bold bid from Palmar, just scraped in by a neck. Third two or three lengths away.

Sport—Hada $40.76. Placé 6.83; Palmar 6.89; Hipolito 5.59.

Premio Rose Royale.

Handicap for all horses. Distance 1,800 metres. Prize $1,800.

	Yrs.	Ks.	
Gral. San Martin, Pic Pocket by Neapolis out of Printaniére	3	53	1
Stud Paris, Cantiniere	6	54	2

Also ran Ravachol, Maraton, San Lorenzo and Lowland Boy.

San Lorenzo settled down at the head of affairs. and led all round to the lower bend, where first Cantiniere and then Pickpocket forged ahead, the latter going on to win easily by about three lengths.

Sport—Pick Pocket $6.41. Place 3.16, Cantiniere 2.90.

CRICKET.

BUENOS AIRES C.C. *v.* PALERMO A.C.

Played at Palermo yesterday, resulting in a victory for the home team, although the Palermo boys played a very plucky game on the first innings, which resulted in a tie amidst great excitement.

Winning the toss, the Buenos Aires C.C. took first innings, but with the exception of Rumboll and Barton none of the team made any stand, the innings closing for 111, of which the two named made 39 and 29 respectively, though had the chances given been accepted, their scores would have been much smaller.

The Palermo team began very disastrously, losing four wickets for 9 runs. The Buenos Aires men, thinking they had something very easy to contend with, foolishly began lobbing up the balls, with the result that in six overs Buchanan and Donovan put on 37 runs. Seeing their error they again played the game, but the two batsmen had got set, and played admirably, beween them raising the score to 79, of which Donovan had made 33. Buchanan continued his excellent innings, showing good defence, and not being out until the score reached 101. The remainder of the innnings was very exciting and it at last resulted in a tie.

Going in a second time, B. A. began very badly, and it was not until Woodgate joined Stokes that matters began to look favorable. Stokes played in something like old form, one hit out of the ground calling for much applause. Woodgate played very good cricket and when the innings was declared closed, was not out 36.

The boys went in a second time, but the hope that had been raised by the morning display were dashed to the ground, as all were out for 20 runs, leaving the home team very easy victors.

B. A. C.C.	*1st inn*
H. M. Mills, b Donovan	0
E. L. Rumboll, b C. Belton	39
A. M. Barton, b do	29
W. Woodgate, ct Donovan, b Curran	3
R. W. Anderson, ct Donovan, b Curran	6
R. O. Watson, ct Curran, b Donovan	0
J. K. Webster, ct and b Donovan	11
J. R. Trotman, l-b-w b C. Belton	0
W. Graham, b do	4
D. J. Stokes, l-b-w do	8
E. Thornton, not out	6
Extra	5
Total	111

B. A. C.C.	*2nd inn*
H. M. Mills, ct G. H. Cooke, b Donovan	0
E. L. Rumboll, ct Coste, b Donovan	10
A. M. Barton, b Donovan	0
W. Woodgate, not out	36
R. W. Anderson, b Patxot	8
R. O. Watson, *did not bat	
J. H. Webster, not out	16
J. K. Trotman, *did not bat	
W. Graham, *did not bat	
D. J. Stokes, ct C. Belton, b Curran	28
E. Thornton, *did not bat	
Extras	9
Total	101

*Innings declared closed.

Palermo A. C.	*1st inn.*
T. D. Belton, b R. W. Anderson.	9
G. H. Cooke, ct Woodgate b Rumboll	0
A. Coste b Rumboll	0
W. Buchanan b R. W. Anderson.	44
C. Belton b Rumboll	0
T. Donovan b Webster	33
E. Curran ct Stokes b Rumboll	6
H. Calcutt ct Barton b R. W. Anderson	5
F. Paxtot st Mills b R. W. Anderson	11
L. G. Cooke ct and b Rumboll	0
R. Cooke, not out	
Extras	3
Total	111

Palermo A. C.	*2nd inn.*
T. D. Belton b Rumboll	0
G. H. Cooke ct Watson b Anderson	3
A. Coste not out	2
W. Buchanan ct and b Rumboll	3
C. Belton ct and b Anderson	6
T. Donovan ct Trotman b Anderson	11
E. Curran ct Barton b Anderson	0
H. Calcutt ct Graham b Anderson	0
F. Paxtot b Rumboll	2
L. G. Cooke ct Woodgate b Anderson	0
R. Cooke b Rumboll	1
Extras	1
Total	29

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

B. A. C. C. 1st innings.

	o.	*m.*	*r.*	*w.*
T. Donovan	15	4	12	3
C. Belton	15.4	4	32	5
E. Curran	10	1	29	2
F. Paxtot	3	2	3	0

2nd innings.

C. Belton	6	1	24	0
T. Donovan	12	2	32	3
E. Curran	3	0	21	1
F. Patxot	3	0	11	1
W. Buchanan	1	0	4	0

Palermo A.C.

	o.	*m.*	*r.*	*w.*
E. L. Rumboll	17	5	46	5
R. W. Anderson	11	0	46	4
A. M. Barton	7	4	9	0
J. H. Webster	9	4	7	1

2nd. inning.

E. L. Rumboll	7	1	14	4
R. W. Anderson	6	1	14	6

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE FRIENDS OF YOUNG WOMEN.

Moich 11th 1896.

To the Editor of the STANDARD:—

Dear Sir,

The Committee of the Argentine Branch of the International Union of the Friends of Young Women were gratified by your kind notice of the United Home in your valuable paper a few days ago.

As, however, the aforesaid notice did not convey quite a correct idea of the Home, the Committee would be pleased to have publicity given to this letter.

The Home, at present situated in a central part of the town, Victoria 1248, is intended as a shelter for girls and young ladies of any rank in life.

There are separate apartments, etc.; governesses and several ladies of that pro ession are now residing there.

Lunch and afternoon tea can also be provided for ladies at very moderate prices, and a scheme is under consideration for forming a club of all members of the Union, who will thus have many privileges and comforts at the Home, and be brought into contact with all the inmates.

The agent for the Registry office is visible every day from 3 to 5 p.m., and does her best to find situations for every girl who applies to her. If she is unable always to provide servants for the ladies who apply, it is because they are rather a scarce commodity.

Trusting we have not been too diffuse, we remain

Yours truly,
N. Bovet,
President.
H. H. Cooper,
Teeasurer.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a pet day as regards weather, with just the proper allowance of clouds to keep old Sol in order. The consequence was that all the outdoor amusements on the cards were enjoyed to the full. There was no hot news from any quarter, to put people in a perspiration. Fair Italy has not quite made up its mind whether it will make peace with our friend Menelik or not, and an appeal to the country by dissolving Parliament is spoken of. The Dongola expedition is so popular in England that recruits for the army are again pouring in by the thousand. It is quite clear that John Bull is sick of inglorious peace and is spoiling for a good, big fight: he doesn't much care with who. The Congo Free State is going to join him and fair Italy in having a shy at the Mahdi and the Dervishes. The Triple Alliance is now looking shaky at the Austrian end of the stick, as President Faure and Emperor Francis Joe have been embracing and decorating each other with their first-chop orders. The diplomatic game going on at present in Europe is very interesting. The Mahdi is really a friend of England in disguise, and, like a good fellow, has just popped in at the right moment to prevent John Bull's red-coats leaving the Land of the Pharaohs at present, no matter what Madame la France may say or do.

Our Montevideo friends, countrymen and lovers are happy as the day is long. They have succeeded in obtaining the dearest wish of their hearts—a Golf Club. The links are being laid on a fine piece of ground at Punta Carretas, and will be ready to open in Holy Week. Nearly all the Britishers in tho Mount have promised to join the Club. The subscription is only $5 gold yearly, payable in advance, with $5 entrance fee. We wish the new G. C. every success.

Wonders will never cease. There has been a sudden and tremendous change for the better in the state of affairs in Flores Island Lazaretto. This is what the M. V. T. says of the pleasing and most unexpected transformation:—"The new purveyor of the Flores Island lazaret, Sr. Juan Casellas, seems to have started well, for the passengers by the Iberia and Duca di Galliera, who have just passed quarantine there, have published a letter speaking in high terms of the accommodation and treatment given them, as also of the cleanliness of the establishment, all of which, they significantly say, proved a most agreeable surprise for them We hope from this that the days of the famous "pirates" are over, as well as the days of excessive and unnecessary quarantines."

Now girls, if you should go to England and happen to change your name there, look sharp after your marriage settlements and your fortune, if you chance to have any. At Manchester last month an attorney with the funny name of Boutflower gave a lecture on those "dos cosas buenas" cooking and matrimony. The limb of the law recommended the marriageable portion of his audience before marrying with a foreigner to asertain through the Consul of his nation that all the legal requirements of the foreigner's nationality have been strictly fulfilled. He also took occasion to impress upon his hearers that it is a mistake to suppose that marriage settlements are no longer necessary. The fact that a wife could enjoy her own property separately from her husband, is, he submitted, no safeguard for the wife, as the husband, if so disposed, could always extract from the wife her money by what was known as "kicks or kisses." A wife is still, according to Mr. Boutflower, only safe when her property is vested in third parties for the benefit of herself and her children.

Mr. Juan Canter of 144 Defensa has kindly favoured us with copies of the libretto of the now famous opera "Dolores," profusely interspersed with "avisos" of the famous "Sin Bombo" cigarrillos to be had at No. 75 Calle Perú. It is a very good advertizing idea this.

Many of our Scotch readers will regret to read the following extract from the *Northern Chronicle* of January 15:—"Many throughout a wide area in Scotland, especially in the west and north, will learn with much regret of the death of Mr, Macdonald of Lynedale, Skye, which took place at Woodsland, Partickhill, Glasgow. Mr. Macdonald was of an Irish stock, having been eighth in descent from the Earldom of Antrim. James, son of one of the Earls of Antrim, married Flora, daughter of a Chief of the Mackinnons of Skye, and was killed at the battle of Inverlochy. The only issue by that marriage was a son, Brian, who, in course of time, acquired lands, afterwards known as "Fearann chlainn Bhrian," in the parish of Bracadale, where he lived the rest of his days, and a few generations of his posterity after him. There also Mr Macdonald was born and bred. His firm, A. & K. Macdonald, for a long series of years had the reputation of being one of the most extensive and reliable firms of contractors in Scotland, and, at the time of his death. its senior partner was the oldest contractor in Scotland."

Nothing from Chile yesterday about the Boundary muddle, but there was a lot about the earthquakes. Our West Coast friends have got such a shaking up that their nerves are unstrung, and no wonder. Professor Falb has predicted that, on the 29th of this month, half Chile will disappear in an earthquake, and thus effectually settle the Boundary question. It is well to remember that Falb predicted to an hour the awful earthquakes in Java some years ago; and he has predicted for Chile earthquakes to commence on the 14th inst. (as they did) and end in an awful catastrophe on the 29th inst. May heaven forbid!

New York society is much exercised just now at some well known people having asked Yvette Guilbert, the French can-can music-hall singer, to their houses. One of the papers gives Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds the following "dressing" for asking Mademoiselle Yvette to dinner:—"For some time past, both in London and this city, the barriers that have hitherto divided the world of society from that of Bohemians have been gradually disappearing. In former days, actors, dancers, and singers, excepting, perhaps, those who were at the very top of the professional ladder, formed a set of their own and rarely mingled in the social life of those before whom they appeared. It may have been a narrow prejudice that kept this line rigid and unbroken, but there is no doubt at all that it redounded to the comfort and happiness of those on both sides of it. It rarely happens that women brought up and educated to a life of public exhibition have anything in common with those who have been trained to the seclusion of sheltered houses, and genuine friendships are rarely found between them. It is doubtful, therefore, whether anything is gained, beyond the amusement of the moment, by introducing concert hall singers, not as professionals, but as guests, into the privacy of American homes. And it must be said for the rigid propriety of English households that a line is drawn and never passed where such an artist as Yvette Guilbert is concerned. She has genius, she has taste, she has every attraction; but from the beginning of her career she has prostituted her talents to the lowest ends, and deliberately worked for the degradation of human nature. It is not too much to say that Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, jr., committed a grave error when they invited this person to their house and made her a guest of honour."

Arrivals.

The following passengers have arrived by the R.M.S. Danube in the Outer Roads:

Messrs. F. C. Marty, A. Paull, H. E. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. Bangert, Mrs. Dickinson and three children, Mrs. Mudd, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Walker, Mrs. Towers and child, Mr. E. R. Tomlin and man servant, Mrs. Bridges, Mr. J. Lloyd, Mr. W. J. Leese, Mr. W. Parker, Miss A. E. Morgan, Messrs. G. and J. O. Johnston, Messrs. Ed. Tubby, E. R. Strong, P. Ortiz, J. C. Buscareo, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Messrs. V. Tourner, T. MacLachlan, V. Mason, Miss Garret, Mr. J. Elkington, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Messrs. P. Cawardine, Agordone and family, Messrs. R. de Araoz, Warnholtz, J. V. Santos, Mrs. A. Belfort, Mr. J. Molino, Messrs. P. Ruisseo, J. Cavanellero, R. Espedes, J. Molero, P. Rios, J. Petronier and wife, Juan S. Godoy, Enrique D. Lopez, J. C. Morsira and family, T. G. Clarke, E. de R. Couville.

Departures.

The following passengers sailed per L. and H. s.s. Coleridge for New York:—Mrs. Budge and child, Mr. E. Worcester, Mr. H. Brewster, Miss M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Nevin and child, Miss A. Hayward; also the following for Santos; Antonio B. Ferraz, Mr. E. J. Buggen, Mr. and Mrs. Campos and family.

MAILS.

March 18th.

Mark for Las Palmas, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp. Mails close at 12m.

March 19th.

Danube for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m.

20th.

Equateur for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m.

22nd.

D. di Genova for Brazil, Canaries and Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m.

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Full particulars may be had by applying to Rev. J. J. C. Petty.—La Merced.
166 j4 tlppw

Letters lying at this Office.

A B

G. Alter, Burrows, Mrs, Bayliss, Brooks, Brown, J. Brown, R. Brooks, Michael Burke, Basile, Beggs, Miss R. Byren, C. E. Burrow, J. Brightmore, Miss M. Barrow, Emilio Bazani, Anderson, Burke, C. Burist, Barry, G. B. Anderson, M. Bowen J. Brown, M. Barker, Maggie Barrett, Brabo, C. Barker, Sam. Birch, Juan Balehelu, Bicknel, A. Bailes, Louisa Allen, C. Bruel, W. Browne, Blanco, Burney, H. H. Asslin.

C D

Julia Daly, Mary Devereux, K Donogho, Dalmer, Duggan, Doliach, Davis, Dawson, L. Deyeur, Dalton, Didcott, Dowdale, Mary Duffy, M. Dillon, Celestino Cesar, Ellen Conery, Jessie Clark, Corballes, S. Capsey, Callaghan, Dr. Corbin, Ellen Coghlan, Mary Carmody, Compton, Castelloe, Casey, Ana Collins, Chancey Cleghorn, Cancela. Thomas Cassidy, Miss Doughty,

E F

Delia Elliot, Farrell, Finsland, Faulkes, Ford. E. Hoyd, Friderichsen, P. Ford, Erni, W. Ford, Mrs. Filmour, Charles Falck, J. Fusseek, Furness, Fussell, Furesan.

G H

Gibbin, Hagin, Harris, Hotchkiss, S. Hamilton, Hulinghan, Golding, Lizzie von Hay, F. Gerards, Hallen, Stuart Gresson, F. Gahan, Holmes, Gilbert G. Gibbs. Hill, Mackney, Harkney, Hawkins, Hatton, Glaston Ellen Hevey, Mirs Annie Hayes, G. Guiseppe, John Heasy, Charles Humphrey.

I J

Jerrit, Jaspar Jeffers, Miss Idle.

K L

John Lean, Keogh, Lobley, Kelly, Kean, Kilrigh, Lausson, Keating, Kernor, D. Lewis, Mine Knox, Wm. Killian. Kilmartin, Klein, Luudrest. Lery Labor, H. Legg Littlechild, Mr. J. Larkin, A. Keena.

M N O

McGay. Macnara, McAleer, Maddison, Mack, O'Brien, O'Neill, Morton, Maidemont, Maclay, Matthieus, McAdden, Mott, Obendorfer. Milner. Mullen. McCarthy, Molina, Nielson, McLean, Nally, Mackin, Moffat, Mulleady, McKeon. Rev. E. O'Reilly, Miss B. O'Shea, Moliroux, Mackinesley, A. W. Moses, M. MacMahon

P Q R

Paltenghi, Rhoades, R. Pardal, Powell, F. Robb, Pennington, Rogers, B. Ryan, Peckitt Reynolds, Ponsonby, Rosbery, James Rafferty, Ravisbrook, Luisa Rock, Pringle. Quini, Patterson, Pearce, Qungley Richards, P. Day, Paull, Rileigh, Palmer, Passeggi, Rott, Preston, Pattinson, John Reid, B. Rizan, Mrs. Rosuly, Wm. Prior John Rossney.

S T U

Arthur Schmidt, Stephenson, Sweet-Shertzer. Thomas Schmidgall, W. Smith, Stephens, S. Smiler, Stapleton. L. Thomson, Seftors, Sagger, Tallow. E. Schwart, man, Taylor, Jose Tarkin, Shaw Skotte, Sambogniah, Thomas O'Sullivan.

V W X Y

Mr. William, C. Walshe, C. E. Williams, G. Winter. Helen White, Miss Warick, F. Woolmer, Mrs. Young, Watts Wall.

Special Telegram.

Ensenada, 12th, 10.50 p.m.

A destructive fire broke out this evenning at 6.40 in the station-buildings at the Rio Santiago. At 10 p.m. the entire edifice was a smouldering ruin, the losses being estimated at $150,000.

The building belonged to the Compañia de Muelles y Depositos. In it were the offices of Messrs. Kingsland and Brougham and those of the live-stock inspection, the centre constructed of wood being occupied by the refreshment-room kept by Mr. Brochi.

In the upper storey were the offices of the coast-guard and the department occupied by the employee and his family; also another set of rooms tenanted by naval-lieutenant Garcia Ballina and his family. It was in one of the latter that the fire first broke out, whence the flames quickly spread to the rest of the building.

Lieutenant Lan of the Chacabuco, with all the crew, hurried to the scene of the disaster as soon as the flames were visible, and also Mr. Chaneton, the subprefect. All concerned did their utmost to save turniture and stay the flames, but their efforts were unavailing.

The Chief of Police and a number of constables arrived at 7 o'clock in a special train from La Plata. In fact all that was possible was done to mitigate the consequences of the catastrophe.

It was due to the exertions of the Chacabuco's tars that the fire did not extend to the custom-warehouses which are barely 50 feet from the buildings burnt. In La Plata a rumour was current that these sheds were actually on fire.

The station-buildings destroyed are insured in the Buenos Aires company for $100.000.

Week's Telegrams.

United Kingdom.

London, 9th—Queen Victoria left to-day for Nice.

The news that Adigrat has thirty days' supply of provisions has calmed the excitement in Italy where they entertain hopes that General Baldissera will be able to relieve the garrison and protect their retreat.

President Faure and his Prime-Minister M. Bourgeois arrived back at Paris to-day after their tour through the departments of the South.

Mr. Gladstone left Cannes this afternoon on his return journey to England. The populace cheered the veteran Statesman as he drove to the station. Mr. Gladstone's health has much improved.

A rumour is current that the Government has issued an order for the arrest of Sir Cecil Rhodes the ex-Prime Minister of Cape Colony.

London, 11th.—The *Times, Standard Daily News, Morning Post* and other leading papers approve of the New Italian Cabinet, and say that Rudini and Ricott have shown much political tact in organizing it, as they will have the support of the principal political fractions in the Chamber.

The prison-Commissioners have been entrusted by the Government with large orders for the army and navy, which will be executed by the inmates of the various jails in the United Kingdom. All work done will be credited to the several accounts of the prisoners and the balance standing in their names will be given them on their release.

The semi-official journals categorically deny that England has made the slightest move toward interference between Spain and the United State, to obtain the autonomy of Cuba.

A telegram from Larnaca, Cyprus states that 1200 mules bought by the Italian Government were to-day embarked for Africa.

London, 13th—The Foreign Office has received alarming advices about active Russian military preparation at Vladivostock; they have thirty thousand troops and fifteen war-vessels and transports in readiness.

These Russian preparations have created much alarm not only in England but also on the Continent.

London, 14th—On Monday Mr. Curzon will answer the question put in the House of Commons with regard to the occupation of Dongala.

The appointment of General Kitchener to the command of the expedition against the revolted tribes in the Soudan has been well received by the public.

General Kitchener does not disguise the fact, but states frankly that the expedition is organized to help the Italian position, which is becoming critical at Kassala. He maintains that there is no treaty or agreement between the Dervishes and the Abyssinians, much less probable to-day as Italy has entered into peace negotiations with the Negus.

London, 14th—The expedition to Dougola will consist of 12,000 Egyptian troops and 1,200 British, the latter to guard the lines of Wady Halfa, and they will only advance to Dougola if the Mahdistas attack. All the troops sent will be picked men.

London, 14th—The news of the expedition to Dongola has created the greatest satisfaction in Berlin and Rome, as it will put a stop to the attack of the Dervishes on Kassala, while renewing the cordial relations between England and Germany, which were cooled by the Transvaal affair.

The English papers, referring to the Dongola expedition, say that now is the time to seize and keep the whole of the Soudan, as the Mahdi's hordes are known to be thoroughly demoralized.

The expedition is to start immediately after the Mahommedan feast of Beiram which will be held almost at once. The preparations are being actively pushed forward in obedience to orders from the War Office in London.

London, 14th—Although Major Salsa, the Italian Envoy, has not transmitted the conditions of peace proposed by the Negus Menelick, they may be summed up in the following chief points:—

1st—Recognition of the sovereignty of the Negus of Abyssinia, who can recognize no control when dealing with other powers.

2nd.—The Italian occupation to be within the limits of Eritrea colony — say "statu quo" of 1893.

3rd.—No indemnity of war to be paid on either side.

4th.—Treaty of Commerce and Friendship in which Italy is comprised in "the most favored nation" clause.

It appears that these conditions are not resisted by the Italian Government, since all military preparations have been stopped, to the great satisfaction of all the moderate Italian journals.

A telegram from Cairo announces that the Italians have evacuated Asmara and retreated on Massauah.

France

Paris, 9th—President Faure has conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honour on Prince Henry of Orleans who recently explored Thibet and other regions of Central Asia

Telegrams from Caraccas announce that good progress is being made with the settlement of the German claims connected with the Venezuelan Railways.

Paris, 10th—M. Pichon, the new French Minister to Brazil, will sail for Rio on the 20th. His chief mission is to arrange the question about French Guyana, and in official circles the conviction is that he will succeed.

Paris, 12th—The Minister of Marine has supplied all the important ports on the Atlantic, in the Channel and on the Mediterranean with flotillas of small craft to better enforce the Fishery laws.

A telegram from Lyons reports that the river Rodano, swollen by the melting snow, has overflowed its banks and inundated large tracts of land. At Lyons itself fears are also entertained that the river may flood the city..

A telegram from Macon announces that the river Saone has overflowed its banks in several parts, causing great damage to property.

The success of the Mid-Lent fetes have been sadly marred by the deluge of rain.

of the month meet together in order to still further strengthen the famous Triple Alliance.

The news is confirmed that a secret treaty has been arranged between Russia and China.

In political questions it is said that the Anglo-Venezuelan question will be submitted to the arbitration of the Queen of Holland.

Paris, 13th—Scarlatina has broken out virulently amongst the troops of the garrison at Dijon.

Dr. Miguel Cané, the Argentine Plenipotentiary presented to-day to M. Berthelot the Foreign Minister his credentials. He will shortly be officially received by the President.

The Austrian Ambassador, Count Wolkenstein, presented to-day in the name of the Emperor Francis Joseph the Order of Saint Etienne of Hungary.

It is probable that the Austro-Hungarian Empire will be officially represented at the Great Exhibition to be held here in 1900.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria visited Queen Victoria to-day in Nice.

Paris, 14th—Some of the evening papers point out that the expedition against the Mahdistas will give England a fresh pretext for delaying the evacuation of Egypt.

Paris, 14th.—Last month the amount of indirect taxes collected showed an increase of 7.200,000 francs over the amount in February, 1895.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has resolved that all cattle imported into France from abroad, which are not immediately slaughtered, shall be submitted to a particular test to ascertain whether they may be subsequently killed for meat.

United States

Washington, 10th—The debate in the Senate on the Cuban Belligerency is becoming protracted. The Republican Senator Hale, for the State of Maine, still continues to speak in favor of Spain. His lengthy speech does not lack ability. He states that the Cuban Revolutionary Government is a myth that merely exists on paper. With regard to the forces of the patriots, they were but straggling bands of "guerrilleros" that could offer no serious resistance nor make any stand against the Spanish troops: they could never be mustered for a pitched battle. The people of the United States, he said, were being mystified as to the preparations and character of this Cuban rebellion. Senator Hale went further and defended General Weyler from the charges of cruelty made against him: he said that these charges were devoid of foundation. Furthermore, he reminded the Senate that in the Great Civil War the American people considered themselves the only arbiter of the means to quell that rebellion, and Spain should have entire liberty in quashing the Cuban rebellion.

Washington, 12th—In to-day's debate in the Senate on the Cuban Belligerency, Senator Horn opposed the appointment of any commission to investigate and report upon the Cuban insurrection. The majority, however, it is thought, are in favor of the formation of a commission.

Senator Allen made a motion that the President of the Republic be authorized to make inquiries into the conditions in which the warfare in Cuba is carried on.

The finale is that the Senate has indefinitely postponed the voting of the resolution on Cuban belligerency.

To-day's telegrams from Habana announce another crushing defeat sustained by the patriots, who lost eighty men in the encounter.

New York, 12th—General Calisto Garcia and his associates in the filibustering expedition of the steamer Bermuda were let out on bail to-day: their case, for violation of neutrality, will not come off till April.

Leading members of the Cuban Revolutionary Committee have informed reporters of the press that General Garcia will not be intrusted with any more expeditions to Cuba, not that they distrust his loyalty to the Cuban cause, but he lacks common sense, prudence and tact.

New York, 12th.—Several political committees have been formed here and in other States of the Union to support Mr. Morton as candidate for the Presidency. It is generally thought that the struggle between the Republicans and the Democrats this time will be fiercer than ever.

Washington, 13th—In view of the report that mediation was proposed to induce Spain to grant autonomy to Cuba the debate on Cuban belligerency was reopened yesterday in the Senate in a very lengthy speech of the Honorable David B. Hill. He spoke in favor of the Independence of Cuba, but opposed the idea of mediation to obtain that result.

Senator Sherman took part in the debate and stated that as the clause in the report of the Committee on intervention was not quite clear he would at next sitting move the following amendment:—

"*The Congress of the United States are*
"*of opinion that the war in Cuba*
"*should continue until that island ob-*
"*tains its freedom.*"

New York, 13th—Telegrams from Washington affirm that Senator Sherman has sent notes to the Secretary of State and to the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the Senate with reserved information on the real state of affairs in Cuba, and fullyjustifying the resolution and attitude of the American Senate.

Everything points to a definite policy now with regard to belligerency in Cuba.

All the news received from Cuba to-day is of a most contradictory kind. Several encounters have taken place with the advanced guards of Maceo and Gomez, both in Habana and Matanzas provinces. The results cannot be known, as both Patriots and Spaniards claim the victory.

New York, 14th—The latest telegrams from Cuba say that Gomez and Maceo have again divided their forces, in order to force Weyler to divide his. Last Thursday Gomez and his division were at Jovellanos in the province of Matanzas, Maceo has entered the province of Havana, but as yet has avoided any encounter with the Royal troops.

The Cubans in this city are rejoicing over the recent ontmanoeuvring of Weyler by Gomez and Maceo. They say that the latter will soon find out how impotent he is to crush the revolution, while Spain is being drained of men and money.

Belgium

Brussels, 14th.—M. Devinck, attached to the Belgian Legation in St. Petersburg, will, it is said, be appointed Minister in Rio Janeiro, in place of M. Lalaing who would then be transferred to a similar post in Bucharest.

Russia

St. Petersburg, 14th—The Minister of War has decided to form in the Caucasus 2 fresh regiments of cavalry and 5 brigades of artillery.

Chile.

Valparaiso 9th.—In political circles in Santiago the most alarming rumours are current with regard to the march of the negotiations for a settlement of the boundary difficulty with Argentina.

One of the rumours rampant here is that the youth of the capital gathered in front of the residence of Minister Guerrero and made a violent hostile manifestation. The origin of this report was traced to a fly-sheet that appeared yesterday inviting the people to a meeting of protest against the half-hearted policy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is supposed to view with favour the Argentine claims in the boundary negotiations.

All kinds of alarming rumours are floating about in the excited ambient, both here and in Santiago.

One of the papers published an article under the ominous black heading—WAR—stating that the Chilian Press has been silent long enough, and that the moment had arrived to speak out frankly and boldly. The *Ley* blames the Government, more especially the Foreign Office, for its passiveness: whilst clarion blasts come over the Andes from the Argentine encampments, whilst Argentina is making mammoth preparations for war, the Chilian Government, it says, sleeps the sleep of the just, and outrages public opinion with a policy of *diplomatic intrigues*. The *Ley* charges the Government as cowardly and pusillanimous under the circumstances, and too weak to protect the interests of the Chilian people.

Another paper announces that Argentines have seized large tracts of land in the Palena zone (Chubut) which has always been under the jurisdiction of Chile. The Chilian authorities in that territory have sent a note of complaint to the Moneda.

Another official trial of some new infernal machine is announced for tomorrow. This latest invention is supposed to work terrific effects.

The papers continue their attacks on the Italian Minister in Buenos Ayres.

The press is very indignant over the bases of negotiation that the *Prensa* published last week and which are considered humiliating to Chile. The Government is blamed for want of energy.

Two big fires took place in Santiago: at one moment it was feared that the flames would destroy the Law Courts.

Valparaiso, 10th. — The sensational alarms and bluster about the strain in relations with the Argentine Republic continue in the columns of the press and in political circles. The most absurd reports are spread and are believed by the masses.

The *Ferro-Carril* tries to allay the excitement in a leading article to-day stating that there is not the slightsst foundation to the rumour that hostilities are imminent with Argentina: there are no grounds for the supposition that the peace of Chile is in danger or that Chilian rights have been attacked. No protocols, it adds, have been drawn up, and there are no dissensions in the Moneda in the negotiations with the Argentine Government.

The *Ley* publishes an interview with the Minister of the Interior which confirms all the assurances of the *Ferro Carril*. The *Ley* informs the public that the Cabinet Council hastily summoned the other day in Valparaiso was to discuss the deficit in the Budget. In that Council it was agreed, in view of the increased expenditure voted by Congress, to convert only six millions and thus reduce the shortage. The construction of the cable from Puerto Montt to Punta Arenas was also discussed.

An extraordinary rumor is afloat that the Italian colony in this city and in Santiago intend sending an appeal to King Humbert to remove Count Antonelli from Buenos Ayres. Some papers, commenting on this report, state that Italy is so involved in difficulties that she cannot care for a fresh one in South America! The Italian appeal is to be forwarded by cable.

Valparaiso, 11th.—The regulations for the drill and muster of the National Guards are being printed. The mobilization, which is a copy of the Argentine one, will be enforced in April: the active guards will go into barracks with troops of the Line.

The interview with Minister Renjifo, published by *La Ley* yesterday, has acted like oil on troubled waters; popular excitement is calming down gradually. The interview has been reproduced by nearly all the Chilian papers. The assurance of the Argentine Minister, Dr. Quirno Costa, that his Government had sent no ultimatum to Santiago has removed much distrust. But the press all round urge the Government to increase military preparations. For the moment this is the all-absorbing topic here in the capital.

The *Liberal Democratico* compares the present situation between Chile and Argentina to the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb!!!

The *Libertad Electoral*, a paper that enjoys ministerial confidence, writes in violent terms against the *Prensa* of Buenos Ayres for fanning a conflagration.

One of the papers states that a well-known Argentine officer in disguise is taking notes in the neighborhood.

The *Ferro-Carril* published to-day a telegram from Rome, dated 10th, stating that the Italian iron-clad Varese had been offered for sale to the Chilian Government, but that, owing to serious defects in the construction, the Chilian Naval Committee, comprising Perez, Gacitua, and Goñi, had reported unfavorably upon the vessel and the offer was thrown out. The same telegram adds that Japan refused the iron-clad, which was offered for 16,000,000 liras, and that the Argentine Government will have to pay much more!

The War-office has ordered the purchase of four bicyles for every regiment of the line,

Business is dead. Wheat has fallen. Exchange at 17⅛d.

Valparaiso, 12th—All the papers still dwell on international politics but their tone to-day is not so excited as yesterday. They ask for an honorable settlement of disputes that will not wound the feelings of either country.

There was a lengthy conference between Minister Quirno Costa, Minister Guerrero and commissioner Barros Arana who was requested to attend. The bases of the new agreement were discussed.

The Cable to Punta Arenas cannot be completed before eight months.

Owing to the great scarcity of money and curtailed credits in the banks large numbers of cattle brought from the Argentine side have had to be sent back for want of market.

There is a rumor here that British men-of-war will be stationed at Talcahuano.

Valparaiso, 14th—Since yesterday this city has suffered a succession of violent intermittent shocks of earthquake that have caused quite a panic in the population. People refused to retire to bed last night, left their houses, and filled the streets and public squares. The shocks were violent enough to damago many houses and tumble the Curaumilla lighthouse. Some of the shocks yesterday lasted two minutes.

The *Heraldo* to-day publishes the bases of the final agreement in the Boundary Question. These bases confirm to the letter those published by the *Prensa* in your city ten days ago.

According to official declaration of Minister Guerrero the Morla intervention in Buenos Aires in the Boundary Negotiations is at an end. The Minister adds that there is no cause to justify a conflict, but that it is well for the country to be in a state of readiness; that the Government must carefully weigh the responsibility on its shoulders and rely on all the elements of safety of the country.

The *Union* states that all the recent alarms were got up for speculative purposes, and that the prospects of landing the 4,000,000£ stg. loan are thereby interfered with.

The news from Bolivia is that the President summoned all the commanders of the army and made them take an oath of loyalty to the Government in view of the approaching elections for new President. Confidence is returning.

SUNDAY'S VOTING.

Tuesday, March 10th

Sunday's electoral effort, to complete the constitational number of National Deputies, was, so far as this capital is concerned, another dismal failure to galvanise public opinion or to parade a republicanism that is pretty well lifeless. We live in a city of 680,000 people, according to the last published returns, yet we cannot turn out over 13,000 voters in such a vital election as that of the city's representatives in Congress. There are certainly 70,000 people in Buenos Ayres who should vote, and of this number there are 60,000 who do not appear to care one brass farthing as to what men shall represent the city in Congress. The remaining ten thousand are got together by so-called "caudillos" in the political clubs of the parishes and are a very poor expression of public opinion.

We sincerely believe that if due allowance were made for fraud and current electoral dodges, the 13,000 voters of last Sunday would dwindle down to half that number, a crushing proof of the utter indifference of the population in electoral matters. We shall not analyse the causes of this apathy of the public we merely record the fact, to show on what a flimsy basis the political structure rests, and what we say of this capital applies with still greater force to the provinces. To suppose for one moment that the few thousand voters of last Sunday represent public opinion would be moral aberration, and to think that with this system our Congress and our Governments are formed, the fortunes of this country shaped and the people led, makes one pause and wonder that the effects are not far worse.

Successive governments have done everything in their power to induce the respectable classes to vote: to protect them from violence they for years stationed infantry and mounted police at the churches. On election days every "atrio" looked like a barracks, Mausers and Remingtons with bayonets fixed glistening in the sun, a significant trophy that seemed inseparable from our democratic contests. It was all in vain, the rowdy spirit of the voters was irrepressible, and the classes carefully avoided the polls, leaving the fate of elections to the discretion of the authorities or to the mercy of the rowdy elements.

Now that the Remingtons or the Mausers or revolvers have been removed from the voting tables, on the plea that their very sight invites violence and intimidates the free and enlightened voters, we need not wonder if the so-called electoral duties of the citizens will be more neglected than ever, and if for the sake of electoral decency, the authorities brigade the very working-men of the Custom House to replace the absent voters and make some kind of a show. We applaud to the echo the new departure adopted by the police, and the removal of deadly weapons marks a progress in our political education, but we cannot too much deplore that, whether Mauser rifles be stacked or not at the polls, such is the invincible indifference of the citizens that these parochial elections are a mere farce of republicanism.

In the midst of this electoral comedy the tragic note rises in such scenes of violence as that witnessed on Sunday in San Juan Evangelista. In the ghastly list of killed and wounded one sees a child of 8 years, and three outsiders who had nothing whatever to do with the elections or the fray! The police had no rifles, no revolvers, but the enlightened voters had, and peppered the poor fellows from behind the walls of the houses! This gruesome electoral sport is dubbed by some papers as an unfortunate, bloody incident: few have the courage to brand it as a dastardly crime, or is human life of no account when politics are in question? We are told euphoniously that our political education is deficient, but we are much afraid that that deficiency, which dates back in humanity from the beginning of the world, will continue to the end of it, unless the guilty are brought to justice and punished with the utmost severity of the law. The San Juan Evangelista row should stir up the Government and the people to action, to put an end to a tradition that blackens Argentine politics and brands it with ghastly criminal features.

STEAMSHIPS—NAVAL POWERS—NAVAL EFFICIENCY—SINEWS OF WAR.

(*Concluded*)

To the Editor of the STANDARD,

Sir,

France is deficient in ship-building power, she has a small marine and few seamen. England is supreme in vessels on the sea, prodigious in shipyard force, and has more seamen than all the world beside. Supposing the navies of England and France to be equal in puisance to begin with, the British has the power to build arm, man, and sail ten ships to each one of the French. Of the world's steam marine the percentage under the English flag is 64, while that under the Fr nch is but 6; of the tonnage of the world, 37 per cent is under the British flag, but less than 3 is under the French. Of the total tonnage of the ocean 53 per cent flies the British flag, and but 5 per cent the French. Great Britain has therefore more than ten seamen for one of France. She has more than twenty shipyards and dry docks for one of France, and mechanics in proportion, as she builds three-fourths of all the ships that sail the seas. England could destroy the French navy while she was rebuilding her own, but would be likely to break it up and disperse it, while she was establishing blockades of every French port. Not a French merchant vessel would long sail the ocean, and the navy once beaten and scattered could not be reformed and rebuilt until after peace had been made. In naval resources Great Britain is stronger than all the maritime nations combined. Her chief weakness lies in her inability to feed her population out of her own farms, and to furnish from her own products all the raw materials that sustain her factories and create her enormous trade. For hundreds of years her policy has been to make her distinguishing resource the ability to build, equip, and man ships. Shipbuilding and navigation thus fostered and developed by England, have ever been the want and weakness of France, which never pursued a steadfast policy in respect to the sea. The general policy of France has been to buy her shipping and not to build it. The policy of England has been the opposite to built and not to buy. England has sought to have new ships for every trade. France has often too much satisfied itself with second hand bargains.

In conclusion, I might remark that the Chicago Exhibition was a most wonderful affair, and which will be difficult for either England or France to surpass. The vastness and completeness in detail of the development and administration of that marvellous conception displayed great energy and ability, which justly claimed the congratulation and support of all who were interested in the growth and progress of international commerce, and with a desire to aid the authorities responsible for the success of so gigantic an undertaking, the whole world readyly responded to the invitation and placed the choicest selection of its products, inventions, and manufactures at their disposal; and doubtless, the advantages which are likely to accrue from so colossal an undertaking as the Chicago Exhibition will not only be profitable and gratifying to the American nation, but may be the means of widening the channels of distribution and bringing into closer union the great commercial markets of the world. The Fair is over. No more will human eyes behold the dream of beauty presented by the Court of Honor on gala nights. The gangs and symbols and tom-toms of Turkey, Arabia, China, Persia, Japan, and the South Sea Islands, the mournful music of Java and Ceylon, will no more be heard on the "Midway Plaisance," the beautiful displays in the Manufactures, the Agricultural, the Mines, the Electrical, the Transportation, the Horticultural and Art Palaces, all have dissappeared, and nothing remaine of the World's Columbian Exposition but a memory—a dream.—On the minds of the millions who were fortunate enough to behold all the glories of the White City the scene is imprinted with letters of fire which will never be effaced. Romance and history frequently blend; but there is no record of a history than contains so many remarkable sides as does the story of the World's Fair, the history of which is being written in Chicago, and will shortly appear in twenty eightmagnificently bound volumes. In years to come the chronicle of the Exposition will be read with interest by those who have seen its wonders and profited by the manifold lessons in art, science, and achievement.

Frederic B. Beard

DEATH OF PROFESSOR RYAN.

Tuesday, March 10th

We regret to announce the death of this well known gentleman, who for the last forty years figured in our community as one of our most esteemed English educationists.

Professor Ryan was of Irish parentage but born in London, and came to this country early in the fifties, where he at once assumed the role of professor of English, and became so well known and so popular that soon he opened an English school in Calle Florida where some of the most prominent English merchants of to-day learned their Hic, Haec, Hoc. Mr Ryan's whole life was devoted to education. He filled the post of Professor in our University and National College, where he gained a popularity amongst the young men of the day that rivalled that of his colleague, the lamented Professor Lewis. He was the first to start a commercial school in this city, which proved such a great success, and during his long scholastic career he witnessed the development of our great educational system, and the endowment of this city with noble public schools, which rival those of some of the grandest cities in the world. In that great cause, and that educational development, Mr. Ryan played well his part, and always stood in the front rank with the reformers of that period. He was a great reader, and at heart a thorough Irishman, although mixing very little in the Irish community of Buenos Aires.

We knew him well: he had a great vein of humor, and the charm of his manner and conversation won for him a large circle of friends. He was a great favorite in native circles, and his popularity among his pupils was unbounded. His father was a medical man of note in his time in London, and his works on medicine called much attention in those days. If we are not mistaken, Dr. Ryan was the first medical man who resorted to the transfusion of blood from one person to another.

Professor Ryan will be long remembered in our midst and by none more fondly than by those who sat on the benches and listened to his teachings. We tender to the mourning family our sincere condolence in their great affliction. Peace to his ashes.

LATEST FROM JUJUY.

Santa Catalina, 27th Feb. 1896.

Dear STANDARD:

Since my last nothing has occurred here to convulse the world. Our limits question is at present dormant and we have been troubled with no filibustering expeditions lately owing, most likely, to the fact that our worthy "comisario", on his last visit to Jujuy, brought up an old muzzle-loading rifle two metres long and with no lock on it. He was told it was a new system of the "Mauser reformado."

Carnival is over, for which we are thankful, as we can now rest in peace without being deafened by the drum thumping that goes on during that festive season. The height of the wily Indian's ambition is to get a new suit of clothes for Carnival and also a drum, with which instrument he goes careering round our small town making a most hideous row and, at the same time, a most awful ass of himself. Another section of our dense population delight in tearing at full-speed up and down the one street of the village on horse or mule back. They had a great time this Carnival, knocking down and trampling upon a poor woman—fortunately she recovered.

Naturally all work has been at a standstill, but we hope soon to start again with renewed vigour after the yearly "bust".

We are expecting the mining engineer from London soon, and I hope, ere long, to be able to announce the formation of a company in that city to work the valuable mines here.

Yours truly,

Sluice-Box.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

DEFEAT OF THE RADICALS.

THE ROW IN THE BOCA.

WHAT DR. STRUVE SAYS.

Tuesday, March 10th.

The elections that came off on Sunday in the republic were for 42 National Deputies to Congress. The results of the voting were:—

25 to the National Party.
15 to the Union Civica Nacional.
2 to the Union Civica Radical.

The Radicals secured one seat in San Luis and another in Corrientes. The Union Civica Nacional triumphed in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Corrientes: the National Party won in all the other provinces: and here in this capital the coalition of Union Civica Nacional and Partido Nacional won with comparative ease.

The elections came off quietly from Jujuy down to Patagones. if we except the parish of San Juan Evangelista in this capital. Already on Saturday the police got wind of a row brewing in that quarter, and common sense should have prompted the Chief of Police to arm his men or take some precautions to avoid the shedding of blood. Unfortunately, the Chief decided to send the policemen unarmed to the "atrio" of that parish, although he had the moral certainty that the public peace would be broken.

At an early hour the Radical Scrutator withdrew, leaving the election to the mercy of the opponents. This riled the Radicals, and hostilities broke out over a disputed Radical vote. Two policemen advanced to eject the spurious voter when a volley was fired from the balcony of a house fifty yards distant. Volley followed volley before reinforcements came up with fixed bayonets. In the fray three poor policemen were shot down, also a boy of ten years of age who insisted on seeing the excitement.

The police attacked the house, forced an entrance, but seized only a few of the rioters, as they decamped over the neighbouring "azoteas." This took place at 3 p.m.

At half past three fresh disorders broke out, a large body of men having gathered in a house in Calle Brown. The police broke into the house and arrested a score of rowdies: whilst escorting them to the police-station the police were again fired on from the balconies of a house in Calle Brown, seventy yards ahead. Fortunately the police found shelter behind the large iron structure in the middle of the street. The prisoners were ordered to lie down, and a steady fire was kept up for five minutes. The police finally broke into the house, but it was deserted. In the fire five men were shot down in the street. Four of these were onlookers! Battle, an Englishman, and John Grant, a Swede, were wounded by bullets in the leg. Several men had knife wounds.

This disgraceful affair has led to wholesale arrests in the Boca, and a stringent inquiry is being made.

Our old friend Dr. Ernest Struve, the well-known physician and German Vice-Consul of Paysandú, had several narrow escapes during Sunday's disgraceful scenes in the Boca. At 2 p.m., shortly after the firing began, Doctor Struve, who lives in the Calle Brown, was begged to attend two wounded policemen in the church. He immediately went to the scene of action and found one policeman already agonizing, mortally wounded, and another slightly injured by a ball that razed the frontal bone. After dressing the wounds he went back to his house, remained there about an hour, then left on a sick-call and told his boy servant to lock all the doors as the firing was still going on in the street. During his absence the police broke into his house, on a pretext that somebody had fired from the "azotea"—we may add that there is no communication between Dr. Struve's apartments and the "azotea." The police, about 15 to 20 strong, burst open all the locked doors, charged the boy with shooting, beat him with sabres over the head, fired at random their remingtons in the rooms, upset everything, smashing furniture, and several articles are missing. The boy was borne off to the Police Station. At 5 p.m., when Dr. Struve returned home he found everything in the most frightful confusion, the walls riddled with bullets, empty cartridges knocking about the floor, the whole place looted in fact. After much difficulty he obtained the release of his boy servant from the police. He has now lodged a formal complaint against the Vandalic attack on his property, and we have no doubt that he will obtain redress. It was lucky indeed that the popular doctor was not in the house when the police fired into the rooms, as he would most probably have been killed.

March 11th

If the elections on Sunday result in bringing into public life some really new, good men, who will make a mark in our politics, and elevate the intellect and debating powers of our Congress, the scrimmage in the Boca which resulted in the death of one policeman, one elector, and one little child of nine years, and some fourteen wounded, may be regarded as the wages of a parliamentary reform badly wanted and cheaply purchased.

It is very sad to think that parliamentary reform in the River Plate can only be purchased by the Remington of the policeman or the revolver of the elector: but as there is nothing perfect in human affairs, we suppose the tragedy of Sunday must be regarded as a trivial matter, and a sort of necessary incident to electioneering in this country. In almost every nation where the people enjoy electoral freedom, elections are attended with rows of more or less magnitude. Black eyes and broken heads are, however, the utmost limits of the disorders, but here in the River Plate, where human life is held cheaper than even in Africa, where every voter carries a revolver, every country rowdy a "facon," if we are permitted to express surprise at all at the shindy on Sunday, it must be rather at its insignificance than anything else.

The result of these elections as given by our colleagues, who have all the official data at their hands, is: that in this city of 700,000 inhabitants only 12,793 voted, and of that number the "Radicales" count 5,258 and the "Civicos Nacionales" 6,965.

These electoral returns for a city so populous as Buenos Aires must be accepted by every thinking, intellectual Argentine as the most unerring proof of the contempt of the people for the institutions which they support.

The returns from the country districts of the Province of Buenos Aires are unfortunately too long for our columns, but they summarize as follows:

Civicos Nacionales	21,569
Radicales	15,540
Nacionales	415

In the details of these country elections we find in numerous partidos the strong preponderance of Radicals, and, relatively speaking, we discover far more public spirit, far more electoral vitality in any one of our country towns than in the city of Buenos Aires! Now, it is not our object to discuss too closely the many severe questions to which this subject gives rise: we must accept things as they are, and avoid all expressions calculated to offend the Argentine political mind. Our views on this subject may possibly be opposed to some of the most experienced Argentines in the arena, but we do assert that, taken as a whole, the result of these elections is a triumph for the Radical party, a party which but a week ago we all regarded as annihilated, smothered up and extinguished by the coalition influences of the great international question with Chile; and the speech delivered the other night before the hall door of Don Bernardo Irigoven's house in Calle Florida was for most of us the first signs of the resurrection of the radicals.

We shall leave to others to define the difference that exists between

A camp and a city Radical.
A Porteño and a Provincial Radical.
A camp and a city Civico Nacional.

The present National Government is, generally speaking, admitted to be the best, the honestest and the most energetic in this country for many years; and, without leaning to one side or the other in Argentine politics, we feel bound to say that, in our humble opinion, no Radical Government would be better, and we doubt very much if it would be as good. The triumph, therefore, of the Radical Party would really amount to no improvement; nevertheless, we are free to say that the existence of that party is one of our greatest political necessities.

The splendour of the productive powers of this country.

Its self impulse to rise from the meshes of a crisis brought on by the frauds, swindling and venality of syndicates of public robbers.

Its spontaneous reaction without help or aid from Radical, Civico, or Nacional.

Its unconquered progress, spite of checks, misfortunes and political errors.

Its invincible vitality.

All form so strong a contrast to the poor abilities of the public men who rule it that we scorn to discuss further a subject so enveloped in national humiliation, and we pronounce our verdict that Sunday's election is another proof that this country is far too great for the people who rule it.

If the machines that harvest our crops had the right of suffrage, they would have out-numbered the free and enlightened citizens who voted on Sunday.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

In a previous article we called attention to the resurrection of the Argentine claim to these Islands, and the opinion of some of our London colleagues that an attempt is being made to bring the Islands within the jurisdiction of the Monroe Doctrine.

One of our London colleagues in discussing the subject says:—

"It was not, until 1765 that Captain Byron took possession of the Falklands on the part of England upon the ground of prior discovery. Six or seven years later the French established a settlement on East Falkland and called it Port Louis, but the Spaniards drove them off. Byron's taking possession came very near bringing on another war between England and Spain. Early in 1766 the English built a blockhouse and landed a garrison, naming the settlement Port Egmont, after the first Lord of the Admiralty, who had been the chief promoter of the project. Three years afterward peremptory notice to quit was served upon the British garrison by the Spanish Governor of Port Soledad, in Buenos Aires. In 1770 five Spanish frigates carrying 1,600 men and about thirty guns appeared to superintend the ejectment. There were two English frigates, and resistance to the Spanish force was plainly hopeless. The English were ordered to leave after 20 days, and, for some reason, not before, and to insure their detention the Spaniards took off the rudder of one of the English frigates. The English took away what they chose, or what they could, of their property, and took a receipt from the Spanish commander for what they left.

When the news of this was brought to England, the public excitement was very great, but it was almost as great over the provocation to war. After a year of negotiation, in January, 1771. King George informed Parliament that the dispute with Spain was settled. The settlement consisted in a disavowal by the King of Spain of the act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres and a promise to restore to the English the port and fort, with all the artillery and stores according to the inventory, but, the Spanish Prime Minister added, "this engagement cannot nor ought in any wise to affect the question of the prior right of sovereignty of the Malouine, otherwise called Falkland's Islands". In this form the concession was accepted by Lord North's Ministry "as a satisfaction for the injury done to the cause of Great Britain".

The obition at once pposroke out, and Junius gave expression to it in one of the most vigorous of his phillippics. The rudder of the Favourite played almost as great a part in inflaming the British public as Jenkins s ear had done a generation before. It was insisted that the Ministry should not have allowed the Spanish claim to be re-asserted in the very promise of restitution, that if the Governor of Buenos Ayres had acted without authority he should be not only disavowed, but punished, and that a pecuniary indemnity should have been exacted. Of all these things Junius made the most, and the assault was so effective that Lord North employed Johnson to answer him, as he employed him four years later to support the Ministry against the American rebels in "Taxation No Tyranny".

In one respect the choice was awkward, for the Johnson who was employed to disparage the Falkland Islands and to minimize the offence of the Spaniards was the same Johnson who had employed "the voice of his early genius" in stirring up public indignation against Spain. It must have been with malicious satisfaction that the opposition quoted against the author of "Thoughts on the Late Transaction Respecting Falkland's Islands" such mouth-filling lines as the following from "London," the poem which he had published in the year when Jenkins was exhibiting his ear to members of the House of Commons:

In pleasing dreams the blissful age renew
And call Britannia's glories back to view.
Behold her cross triumphant on the main,
The guard of commerce and the dread of Spain.
* * * * * *
Sense, freedom, piety, refined away,
Of France the mimic and of Spain the prey.
* * * * * *
Has Heaven reserved in pity to the poor
No pathless waste or undiscovered shore,
No secret island in the boundless main,
No peaceful desert yet unclaimed by Spain?

Neither of the disputants knew anything about the Falkland Islands. Junius did not pretend to know anything, but contented himself with saying that the importance of the place was not to be estimated "from any fallacious insinuations thrown out by men whose interest it is to undervalue that property which they are determined to relinquish". But Johnson commits himself by describing, on the authority of a British shipmaster, "a mass of islands and broken lands, of which the soil was nothing but a bog, with no better prospect than that of barren mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual." Yet this is the group of islands which now contains nearly 2,000 people, of whom nine-tenths are British, and which raises more than half a million sheep and exports $600,000 of products yearly.

The annual report concerning these islands for the year 1893 has just been issued. The revenue of the year, exclusive of land sales, amounted to £11,450, and the expenditure to £11,388. The prosperity of the islands is wholly dependent on the use of the wast tracts of pasture land for sheep. With the aid which nature affords, with no fear of drought, with no rank vegetation, but, on the contrary, succulent grasses, with an equable temperature throughout the year, these islands have proved to be peculiarly adapted for sheep. The pastoral prospects continue to be of a cheering character. The increase of flocks, the introduction of late years of machinery for boiling down sheep, of machinery for shearing, the use of dip, the more careful shepherding and judicious breeding, have secured a superior quality of produce and larger profits to the producer. Sheep continue to be exported to Chili and Patagonia, for the purpose of stocking the north of the Straits of Magellan, where concessions of land have been obtained from the Chilian and Argentine governments by some of the lessees of the crown lands of the Falklands. All the land is taken up. The flocks now number over 770,000. The total acreage leased is 3,414.166, while the freeholds amount to 758,103 acres.

PRESENTATION TO MRS. PAKENHAM.

We are glad to hear that the ladies of the English Colony have taken steps to give expression to the general regret felt here at the departure of the Hon. F. J. and Mrs. Pakenham, and propose that Mrs. Pakenham should be presented with some token of this regret. As the idea has originated with the ladies, a presentation to Mrs. Pakenham has a special appropriateness, and we have no doubt that it will meet with the sympathy and support of all members of the English community.

A small Committee is to be formed to carry into effect the proposal, but meantime the following ladies have signified their willingness to receive the subscriptions, which will be afterwards placed at the disposal of the Committee.

Mrs. Stirling
Mrs. Mulhall
Mrs. Nuttall
Mrs. Kinch
Mrs. Crowther
Mrs. T. Bell
Mrs. Thursby
Mrs. Bouwer
Mrs. Evans
Mrs. Goodwin
Mrs. Rooke
Mrs. J. Drysdale
Mrs. T. Drysdale
Mrs. Mc Intosh
Mrs. Heriot
Mrs. Norton
Mrs. H. Watson
Mrs. Percy Clarke
Mrs. Roberts
Mrs. Krabbé
Miss Thurburn
Miss Georgina Lumb
Mrs. A. C. Brown
Mrs. John Brown
Mrs. F. Carlisle
Mrs. Boadle
Mrs. Mills
Mrs. Barton
Mrs. Tulloch
Mrs. Rigby
Mrs. Fox

We believe the intention is that no subscription should exceed £1, (say $15). It is, however, to be hoped that those who are in sympathy with the idea will not think it is necessary to subscribe this maximum amount.

Though we notice that the proposal originate with the ladies, we are given to understand that they are relying upon the support of the gentlemen of this colony, and indeed many of those have already expressed their intention to subscribe.

THE INFLUENCE OF IMMIGRATION.

It may interest our readers, and also a very respectable minority of Argentines, to know that at this moment there is a special committee of the United States Congress sitting in Washington taking testimony on the immigration question, and efforts are being made by Norta American statesmen to so restrict immigration that a technical test will henceforward be applied to every intending immigrant, failure to pass which will debar him from landing in any part of the United States.

Of course, if such a test were to be applied to the majority of the immigrants arriving in the Plate, three-fourths of the Italians and Spaniards would be sent back to their own country, as the majority of them, to use an Irish expression, "don't know B from a bull's foot," and the River Plate has yet a long road to travel before it can afford to follow in the footsteps of the Americans and establish an educational test to the surplus population of Southern Europe. We are not at all clear that in a country like this it is desirable that the immigrants arriving from Europe should, in an educational point of view, be of a higher class than that which arrives at the Darsena by every Italian steamer.

The North Americans, however, are the shrewdest of statesmen in everything concerning the interests of their own country. They see the decline in wages in the United States for the last ten or fifteen years, which they attribute to the influx of what they call in the States Eastern European labourers, whom we call in this country Italians, and this influx has of late years been so great as to seriously affect the position of Irish, Scotch, English and German immigrants, who are more in sympathy with the institutions of the United States, both as regards the amount they can earn, and their chances of securing employment. The Washington commissioners have paid special attention to the subject of migratory labourers, which is a subject that bears as much on the interests of this country as it does on the United States, and we call the attention of Sr. Alsina, the excellent Chief of our Immigration Department, to the remarks of the American commissioners on this all important subject. They say:—

"Foreign labourers who come and go between this country and their native country", birds of passage" as they have been aptly termed, are a serious danger. Their exact number has never yet been ascertained. The discrepancy between the commonly accepted figures of immigration. since 1820 and the census figures of the foreign-born population shows clearly that a large number of those counted as immigrants have really been aliens who have come and gone (some only two or three times, some more than ten times) and who have taken out of the country the hoards which a standard of living far below that of the American wage earner has made it easy for them to accumulate. The amount of money thus abstracted by foreigners, of whom a very small percentage become American citizens, is unknown, but it is safe to assume from what is known that it is enough to have an appreciable influence on the international movement of money. It has been stated by a prominent Italian banker of New York that the amount annually sent to Italy alone by Italian labourers in this country is 20,000,000 francs. and the chairman of this commission observed that a marked increase in the wealth of certain sections of Italy can be traced directly to the money earned in the United States by "birds of passage".

We all know that the very same thing occurs in this country of which the American commissioners complain, namely that in the months from September to the end of the year the Italian steamers trading between Genoa and the Plate come crowded with Italian labourers to work at the harvest, say for four or five months, and then return with their savings to their native country but we have no means of arriving at the amount of money which these birds of passage take away with them. The difference, however, between this country, and the States is that whilst with us this class of labour is a necessity, in the United States it is considered by political economists a downright injury.

The American commissioners state that the total immigration to the United States from 1788 to June 30th 1894 was:—

17,074,261.

During the ten years from 1880 to 1890 the immigrants numbered 5,246,613, nearly twice as many as in any previous decade since the formation of the United States Government, and over one third of the total for the entire remaining period. Of this vast tide of immigration the proportion from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Scandinavia varied from sixty four per cent in 1880 to forty seven per cent in 1894, while the proportion of immigrants from Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia rose from eight per cent in 1880 to forty two per cent in 1894: and these figures the commissioners think explain the decline in wagee in the United States in the last ten or fifteen years.

The industrial crisis in the United States of 1893 and 1894 was as different from the crisis in the River Plate in 1890 and 1891 as chalk is from cheese. The U. States crisis penetrated everywhere, paralysing business, energy, and driving capital into hiding. Hundreds of thousands of the best workmen knocked in vain at the closed doors of shut-up factories, and even the few who were still able to earn their daily bread knew themselves in imminent danger of enforced idleness. The cry was then raised throughout the United States that immigration was the cause of atl the trouble, and the natural result was a bitter hostility to immigration, not only in the densely populated districts, whose labour market was congested, but even in the States whose whole future development depended on a generous influx of immigrant labourers, and the commissioners admit that the industrial state of the country did not warrant an increase in population, and that the immigrants should have come, even in decreased numbers, was unfortunate alike for them and for the native poor, of whose scanty relief they had in common humanity to be given a share.

Considering, as we do, that even the most ignorant and illiterate class of immigration from Southern Europe to this country is a gain, then the check which the American Statesmen are now about to impose on uneducated immigration will prove rather beneficial than otherwise for the River Plate. The United States is a great country and the people who rule it are a great people. The Americans condemn what is termed the patroa system of immigration, and a law is now before the American Congress to exclude aliens coming year after year to perform labour in the United States without any intention, to settle therein. We trust that Sr. Alsina will study this great question and through his influence and that of the Minister bring the subject before the next Congress.

The R.M.S. Danube's sailing has been postponed for one day—from 19th to 20th inst.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN BELGRANO.

Belgrano,
March 10, 1896.

To the Editor of the STANDARD,

Dear Sir,—

Your remarks anent the yellow fever in Belgrano are as cruel as they are unjust, and founded on the views of an anonymous writer in the *Diario*, it is not surprising that you should be misled.

The press of Buenos Aires, in making an attack on the Intendente and Dr. Señorans, have maliciously mis-stated and omitted facts to suit their ways, which like the Heathen Chinee's are peculiar.

Some ten days ago, whilst visiting a patient in the yellow fever area, I accidentally discovered the disease, and upon investigation, to my surprise, found that it had already existed unknown to the people or medical men attending the cases for ten days.

Once having thoroughly convinced myself of the existence of yellow fever in our midst, I immediately communicated with the authorities, and within three hours Drs. Penna, Gandolfo, Schatz and Ramallo arrived in Belgrano, and visited the patients with me, corroborating my diagnosis.

The sanitary precautions indicated were immediately put in force, and within five hours the infected square was isolated, the cases of yellow fever under treatment, and disinfection of the whole square commenced.

In spite of all precautions, the plague rapidly spread amongst the inhabitants of the infected houses and threatened Buenos Aires with a recurrence of 1870-71.

I proposed, and seconded by Dr. Ramallo, to remove the sick to the Yellow Fever Floating Hospital in the Outer Roads, and the remainder of the inhabitants of the infected houses to Martin Garcia under observation; that all subsequent cases should be treated likewise, and the infected houses and furniture burnt.

At a meeting at which the Intendente, Dr. Señorans and Sr. Sanchez were present, our proposal was read and accepted in toto and presented to Drs. Alcorta and Ramos Mejia for approval.

The people in the infected area were clamouring to be removed from their infected houses, as either infection or probably death assuredly was their fate. Their joy cannot be expressed when they were informed that the following morning they would be removed to Martin Garcia, and were told to be in readiness to embark at 6 a. m. the following morning. So eager were the people to go that at 5 a. m. they were ready to flee from the plague. So far from presenting the harrowing scenes so vividly depicted by the Press, the river-side had all the appearance of a Pic-nic party; joy and contentment reigned supreme. It was natural to have to encounter difficulties in shipping the sick, the men, women and children; first in carts, then small boats to a "chata," and finally to a small steamer, reminding one of the olden days at the Buenos Aires mole.

Dr. Ramallo and myself safely conducted the sick and healthy to their respective quarters on board the "Doli."

Had these radical measures been adopted at the commencement of the outbreak, which unfortunately had been overlooked, many valuable lives would have been saved and this suburb of Buenos Aires delivered from this invincible scourge.

The promptness and zeal which the authorities have exhibited in helping Sr. Ramallo and myself in localising and eradicating the disease is beyond all praise. In conclusion, I may state that I would be sorry to place in the hands of the authors of the mean criticism in the press the further sanitary arrangements and precautions necessary to rid us of yellow fever, considering that they have tried to make capital out of what might have proved to be a devastating epidemic.

It is so easy to criticise and find tault, but when we wanted help and encouragement, it was not forthcoming from the B. Aires Press.

Michael John Petty.

March 12th

The two fresh cases of yellow fever in Belgrano were removed to the Floating Hospital yesterday morning at 6 a.m. the other inhabitants of the house to Martin Garcia.

Dr. Petty had a long interview with Dr. Ramos Mejia, Dr. Señorans and the Lord Mayor. It was decided to have the s.s. Jenner anchored off Belgrano, should fresh cases occur for immediate removal.

Dr. Padilla left for Belgrano last night to take up his quarters in the infected area to attend fresh cases should they occur, and make daily visits to the isolated people; he is under the orders of the Sanitary Commission in Belgrano. Drs. Petty, Ramallo and Billinghurst. Every effort is exercised to stay the spread of the disease.

DR. JIM'S DEFENCE.

The probable defence of Dr. Jim is one of the principal things I have devoted myself to discussing with some of the prominent people on board, and I have been able to gather in a series of interviews among the South African passengers that Kruger is not the saint some of our good London contemporaries would have us believe.

Kruger, according to a prominent member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee on board the Moor. stands not in the position of the watchful policeman who prevents the commission of a crime, or takes the offender redhanded, but is revealed in the despicable light of the over-eager detective who persuades his victim into the guilt he wishes to convict him of.

The gentleman who has informed me of the Reform Committee's side of the question says the only thing he regrets is that Jameson was inveigled into making his advance about ten days too soon.

"Could Jameson have waited a little longer," says the informant, "we would have had arms and ammunition for 10,000 men. as many as necessary anyway, and there would have been no difficulty in securing our rights Neither I nor any of my fellow-members on the committee could tell anything about how the men in Transvaal would respon to the confidence we placed in them. I had the names of 480 men in a book, and must say that volunteers and offers of service poured in beyond our expectations.

"We were receiving arms and ammunition at Johannesburg for some time. We had 2,500 rifles and three Maxim guns and ammunition.

"Why didn't we go to Jameson's aid? We couldn't tell there was a battle on, for one thing. No, it was not possible to hear the firing from Krugersdorp, which is two hours from Johannesburg.

"Then it must be remembered that Kruger, who had, as I firmly believe, forged despatches to Jameson, so are ranged it, by means of the armistice forced upon us and his promises to keep us locked in Johannesburg while he cornered Dr. Jameson. When we heard that Jameson had crossed the border after the armistice was arranged, we believed implicitly that Dr. Jim would be allowed to get to Johannesburg without being fired upon, and we were never at any time sure he was on his march. On one rumor that Dr. Jim had advanced 150 of Bettington's horse were sent out to meet him, but the body was called back after it had gone two miles, as it was not considered wise to leave Johannesburg defenceless. It was believed the Boers were going to shell the town."

But why wsre the Reform Committee never very sure of the truth of the rumour that Dr. Jim was on his way? And just when I was pondering over this curious statement, Captain Frank Thatcher, volunteer, aide-de-camp to Sir John Willoughby, came to help me to solve the puzzle.

He told me that treachery on the part of the South African Republic in inviting the attack by means of a forged despatch will be Dr. "Iim's" defence.

Kruger's efforts as a forger of despatches were not confined to the bogus message borne by a horseman which induced Jameson to cross the Transvaal frontier, but continued while the campaign was in progress, for messengers on bicycles brought Boer directions to Dr. Jim in the disguise of Reform Committee despatches.

Captain Thatcher admitted to me it was he who had cut the telegraph wires on the borders of the Transvaal when Dr. Jameson began his advance, and this seemed to me so important a statement, particularly in view of the charges made that Dr. Jameson had cut them himself to prevent telegraphic orders from the authorities reaching him, that I questioned the aide-de-camp specially on this subject.

Captain Thatcher not only said again that it was he who cut the wires, but told me that he had suggested doing it in the first place, and that his object was not to prevent the receipt of messages by Jameson and his men, but the desire to prevent communication by the Boers on the border with Pretoria, and the consequent massing of the South African Republic's forces.

Captain Thatcher says he cut three ten yard long pieces of wire out from the lines, rolled them into one coil, and tossed them into the Malmami River; he also chopped down two telegraph poles. I was also informed that Captain Thatcher, who is an expert in guerilla warfare, offered the Reform Committee, as soon as he arrived in Johannesburg, to take 500 men and defend the town against the 5,000 Boers massed around it.—*Exchange.*

CLUB PROGRESO.

This celebrated Club, which 40 years ago was the most aristocratic in Buenos Aires, and ranked pretty much the same as the Carlton in London, still holds its old quarters at the corner of Victoria and Perú, and we note that of late there is a very praiseworthy push to lift the Club up to its former rank: but times and customs have so much changed that the new Board, although composed of active, representative men, will find it no easy job, as the manner of living in this city has so much changed, and all the rich native families who formerly lived in the centre of the city and within a few squares of the Plaza Victoria, have now grand mansions of their own and are scattered through the far off new streets in town.

That Argentine society in this city requires such a Club as a fashionable centre admits no manner of doubt, and in by gone years most of the leading foreign merchants were amongst its members. The old Progreso Club always kept the families together and brought the principal foreign merchants in touch with the natives, which is always most desirable in a city such as Buenos Aires. Forty years ago, the saloons of the Progreso Club were filled every evening with all the principal men of Buenos Aires. The Alvears, Llavallols, Huergos, Casareses, and hundreds of others sat chatting and talking and discussing the topics of the day with the Gilmours, Gowlands, Armstrongs, Lumbs, Gettings, Thompsons, Giffords, Moores, Forresters, O'Sheas, Lynchs, etc.

These friendly after dinner reunions, as a natural consequence, had a most beneficial influence, not only in the administration of public affairs, but also on society in general in this city, and we feel very much indebted to our little weekly illustrated colleague *The Buenos Aires* for its most interesting chapter in a recent number on this once famous Club, and from which we take the few following mems which doubtless will interest most of our readers.

"The Club was started a month after the fall of Rosas, in March 1852, and the smoke on the battle field of Caseros had hardly cleared off, and certainly Juan Manuel Rosas, the overthrown tyrant of Buenos Aires, had not reached Southampton, when the following gentlemen met in a small back parlour and founded the Club:

Diego de Alvear—President.
Felipe Llavallol—Vice-President.
Delfin B. Huergo—Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Francisco Chas, Mariano Casares, Santiago Calzadilla, Juan Martin Estrada, Felix S. de Zelis, Ambrosio del Molino, Francisco Moreno, Jose T. Martinez, Rufino de Elizalde, Gervasio A. de Posadas.

FOUNDER MEMBERS:

Diego de Alvear, Delfin B. Huergo, Felipe Llavallol, Francisco Chas, Mariano Casares, Santiago Calzadilla, Rufino de Elizalde, Juan M. Estrada, Felix Sanches de Zelis, Justo J. de Urquiza, Ambrosio del Molino, José J. Martinez de Hoz, Francisco Moreno, Gervasio A. de Posadas, José Marmol, Ramon Llavallol, Bonifacio Huergo, José M. Cullen, Patricio Sala, Angel G. de Elia, José M. Achaval, José M. Maldonado, Norberto de la Riestra, Tomás Guido, Jaime Llavallol, Mariano

Drago, Carlos Casares, Hermenegildo de la Riestra, Manuel M. Escalada, Antonio G. Moreno, Vicente Peralta, José M. Lagos, Mariano Lozano, Manuel J. de Guerrico, Manuel T. Cobo, Diego Calvo, Emilio Castro, Bernardo Larroude, José Pacheco, Jacobo Parravicini, Roman Pacheco, Francisco B. Madero, Daniel Gowland, Mariano Varela, Alejo Arocena, Augusta Borneñeld, Cayetano M. Gazon, Luis Costa, Miguel Cané, Antonio Romaguera, Vicente Casares, Luis Caseres, Bernabé Ocampo, Wilfrid Latham, Manuel Perez del Cerro and Carlos Sivori.

The Club House, if we recollect aright, was built by Sr. J. N. Fernandez, then the richest estanciero in the country; and our old friend Doctor Don Diego de Alvear, son of General de Alvear, and one of the most polished men in Buenos Aires, was the first President of the Club, and the following is a list of the gentlemen who filled the post of President up to the present day:—

Dr. Diego de Alvear, Santiago Calzadilla, M. T. de Guerrico, José M. Bastillos, Miguel Azcuenaga, Bernabé Ocampo, Dr. Eduardo Costa, Juan P. Esnaola, Dr. Albarrellos, Dr. Adolfo Alsina, Emilio Castro, José A. Acosta, Carlos Urioste, Enrique Sundblad, Juan Carlos Gomez, Dr. Luis Saenz Peña, Dr. Manuel Quintana, Eduardo Madero, Emilio Duportal, Eustaquio Diaz Velez, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, Ricardo Lavalle, Rafael A. Cobo, Dr. Delfin Gallo, Torcuato de Alvear, Dr. Julio Rosa, Dr. Diego Gonzalez, J. J. Molina and Dr. Roque Saenz Peña.

Don Carlos Urioste was re-elected seven times President, Mr. Cobo six times, Don Juan Carlos Gomez five times, and Sr. Azcuenaga and Dr. Quintana four times.

In the year 1854, the club had 265 members and in 1892 1,200; at present it counts 1,400 of whom 500 are new members within the last two months. The capital of the club is marked at $150,000 m/n and the furniture at $300,000 m/n. We have not time now to trace all the vicissitudes of the club. In the year 1889 it was so flourishing that the board determined to build a magnificent club house, and five millions of francs were voted, and a building committee named composed off Don Rafael A. Cobo, C. M. Holmberg, Mariano de Maria, Emilio Duportal, C. Gonzalez Segura and William Moores. Plans were called for, and a gentleman was sent to Europe to study the finest club houses in the world. A site for the new club was bought, but the crisis came on in 1890, the club went down, property fell away, and they had to sell the site at a loss of four hundred thousand dollars.

The fortunes of the club are, however, now on the mend. The last mask ball was the most brilliant the club ever had; there were present seven hundred and thirty ladies masked, whose cards were held by the board, and also eight hundred and seventeen members.

The saloons, lining-room, reading-room, billiards and so forth have all undergone great improvement; we well remember the time, whenever any distinguished foreigner came to Buenos Aires, he was always invited by some member of the club to dine there, and many and man ywere the pleasant dinner parties which we assisted at in the days of Eduardo Madero, Roque Perez and the Estradas. But all those convivial times seem to have passed away. Representative English bankers and merchants and capitalists still arrive, but we never hear of their dining at the Progreso, nor do we ourself by any chance get an invitation. Let us hope under the new administration that the grand hospitalities of former years will be revived. The following is the list of the gentlemen who compose the new board:—

President—Dr. Roque Saenz Peña.
Vice-President—Francisco P. Bollini.
Secretary—Carlos M. Holmberg.
Treasurer—Dr. Benigno A. Jardin.
Directors—Cesar Gonzalez Segura, Carlos Calvo y Capdevila, Adolfo F. Villata.
Suplentes—Alberto A. Alcobendas, Dr. Luis F. Posse, Esteban D. Risso, Dr. Roman Pacheco, and Julio Mansilla.
Librarian—Dr. Juan A. Garcia.

ARGENTINE WINES.

There is really nothing more astonishing in the march of River Plate affairs than the steady growth of the country in spite of itself. The governments of Australia, New Zealand and Canada are chiefly occupied in fomenting the industries of their countries, they leave no stone unturned to assist immigration, increase their productions, develope their industries, and find new markets for their staples; but here in the River Plate every industry is taxed up to the eyes, every farmer or colonist has to pay taxes to the National Government, taxes to the Provincial Government, and taxes to the Municipality. Where all the money goes to is the question, as the Government has no subsidized steamers, no highly paid trade agents in the various European markets. There are no salaried lecturers to praise the country up to the skies, nor even subsidized newspapers to bolster up the credit of the nation abroad, and yet in spite of everything, so splendid are the resources of the Plate, that the country is marching ahead in seven league boots, and leaving Australia, New Zealand and even Canada far behind in the race.

Things occur here with us of astonishing magnitude as bearing upon the productive powers of the country, yet they pass, comparatively speaking, unnoticed. The sale by Sr. Benegas of all his wine crop of the present cosecha for the round sum of one million nationals was affected in this market last week and reported in the papers without a single line of comment. In any other country this enormous wine transaction would call for special remark in the newspapers of the locality, but here in Buenos Aire we are all so enveloped in politics, nonsense and trash, that we verily believe if a cargo of gold nuggets came down from the Andes the arrival of a new opera company would attract more notice.

Mr. Benegas is known to most of our readers. He was Governor of Mendoza, Senator of Congress, and a Manager of the National Bank up there, and is in every sense a representative public man.

About a year ago he took a large barraca close to the 11 Setiembre and opened there the largest depot in this city for provincial wines; the galpons, 'patio' and sheds are all filled with wine barrels from the provinces, and it cannot have escaped the attention of our readers the numerous stores, agencies and shops that within the last few years have sprung up in this town for the sale of Argentine wines, the consumption of which has so greatly developed that the European tourist must have remarked that passing Rosario up to the interior there is no other wine save Argentine to be had at any of the hotels in the Provinces.

Owing to the high duties imposed by Congress on foreign wines, there has sprung up a great demand for the grape by wine makers in this city, and the price of grapes from the provinces ran up to six dollars per hundred kilos of grapes. The Cuyo Provinces, finding that all their grapes were going down to Buenos Aires for the various wine fabrics in this city, clapped on an export duty, with the exception of Catamarca; the consquence was that the grapes of San Juan and Mendoza could not compete with those of Catamarca which paid no export tax, and were selling at 25 per cent cheaper. From the 30th June of 1894 to the same date of 1895 five thousand tons of fresh grapes were exported from Mendoza to this city which at four dollars the quintal represented a value of two hundred thousand dollars, and according to the official statistics there are fifteen thousand hectares of vineyards in Mendoza and nine thousand in San Juan. Now the hectare of French wine in full production gives two hundred and fifty quintals of grapes, equal to thirty bordalesas.

In San Juan the wines are not all French some of them are native, and the yield therefore is estimated at two hundred quintals per hectare. Thus the twenty four thousand hectares give 4,800,000 quintals which gives a total of 685,714 bordalesas. The total production of wine in Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis last year amounted to 288,000 bordalesas, which absorbed two millions of quintals of grapes.

The wine men in the interior estimate the wine crop this year at six hundred thousand bordalesae, but many persons in this market who are connected with the wine trade consider this estimate exaggerated. The wine crop this year in Europe has proved so superabundant that you can buy common table wine in the country districts of Switzerland, France; Spain and Italy, in the districts where the wine is made, at from five to eight centimes the litre, and thus it is that, spite of high duties and high freights, they can sell in Buenos Aires European wines cheaper than those from Mendoza or San Juan. As regards the freights paid on our railways for wine from the provinces, they cannot be regarded as high, since the freight charged from Mendoza to this city, a distance of one thousand and fifty eight kilometres, is only four cents paper per litre.

This wine sale by Sr. Benegas is the largest ever recorded in this country and represents we should think about three millions of litres of wine. But the growth of the grape in the Plate bids soon to eclipse everything else, and if our Government would devote but a small share of the taxes collected on wines to the bringing out of experienced French and Italian wine makers, it would lend a helping hand to one of our youngest industries, which is destined yet to eclipse all others in the Plate.

LATEST FROM DUBLIN.

Stephens' Green, Jany 9/96.

Dear STANDARD:

I have not written to you for a long time as there was really no news to tell, but here I send you a short account of some of the most fashionable balls of the season, hoping that they may interest your lady readers.

Her Excellency the Countess Cadogan has written to Messrs Manning and Co., one of the leading Court Costumier firms in Dublin, announcing that ladies who had ordered coloured dresses and trains for the Drawing-Room prior to the sad death of H. R. H. Prince Henry of Battemberg need not appear in mourning. It is understood that there was such an avalanche of letters anonymous ond otherwise, begging that the Drawing-Room might be delayed until the ordered trains could be worn, that His Excellency wrote to Her Majesty the Queen for permission to hold a Drawing-Room on the 14th inst without mourning, which permission was at once granted by Her Majesty with her customary graciousness; for even in her own bitter bereavement our beloved Queen does not forget her subjects, and surely though the outward semblance (for pecuniary reasons) be absent there will be very few present in whose hearts there is neither sympathy for Her Majesty and her widowed Daughter and sincere regret for the ill-fated Prince cut down in the hey-day of his life and who was regarded with much respect and affection in Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Owen-Lewis have returned to Dublin and have taken 53 Harcourt Street for the Season.

Mrs. George Roche's ball, at which her daughter Miss Lillie Roche will make her debut, takes place on Wednesday 5th February at her residence 16 Upper Mount Street.

Lady Sankey's ball, which was to have taken place on Monday 3rd Feb., in consequence of the death of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battemberg, has been postponed till the 12th.

Mrs. Balfe also gives a dance on February 10th.

The Kildare Hunt Ball on Wednesday evening last in the Town Hall, Naas, was remarkably successful. The ballroom prettily decorated looked particularly well, and the floor was very good. Amongst the ladies present were:—Lady Mayo in white satin and diamonds and ornaments. Lady Lettrington in black, the Hon. Mrs. Denis in white and green, Lady O'Brien in black and yellow, Mrs. Gardner wore a smart yellow frock with some lovely diamonds, etc., etc.

There will be between 250 and 300 presentations at the Drawing-Room on the 14th inst.

The Dowager Lady O'Neil and the Honble. Anne O'Neil paid a visit to Shane's Castle, Portrush, last week.

The Duchess of Abercorn presided over the annual meeting of the Londoaderry District Nursing Society on Tuesday. Lord Iveagh's Investiture as Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, takes place on the 25th.

Ever yours,
Eliza Cook.

Yellow fever is increasing terribly in Rio. Seventy deaths from it there yesterday (14th).

THE TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE FIGHT AND AFTERWARDS.

The Transvaal papers are full of details of the series of engagements between Jameson's men and the Boers leading up to the surrender at Doornkop, and all of them bear testimony to the bravery of the mistaken men. It appears that despite all his South African experience, Dr. Jameson was outmanœuvred as well as out-numbered. But for his artillery he would have been practically at the mercy of the Boers, who, having decoyed him astray, showed all their well-known activity for taking advantage of cover and crippling the advancing foe by their sharpshooting. After the surrender the ground was strewn with dead horses, it being part of the Boer tactics to first shoot the horses of their enemies so as to make them incapable of attacking. The Boers behaved with great humanity to the wounded, and as a rule refrained from undue glorification in their own prowess. As evening came on, the poor fellows who had fallen were buried—with their clothing on—top boots and their dust-begrimed coats and riding breeches—side by side, and says the correspondent of the Press (Pretoria), the scene was a very affecting one, many a silent prayer being offered up, and many an eye wet with tears. This correspondent avers that some of the troopers informed him that Dr. Jameson told them that 2,000 men from the Rand would meet them. The Johannesburg *Standard* says that a gentleman who was at the fight asserts that the doctor's disgust at finding there was no succour forthcoming was almost too deep for words. What he did say was very uncomplimentary to his friends in the Golden City. Apropos of this, it is interesting to note that at a mass meeting held at Salisbury both Jameson's men and the Boers were cheered, while hoots and groans were given for the Johannesburgers. A resolution of sympathy with Dr. Jameson renamed the city "Judasburg."

AN UNFOUNDED STORY.

A representative of the Johannesburg *Star* contradicts the story that a young Boer named Jacoby was shot by a B.S.A. trooper to whom he was giving water, but the real facts form a dreadful illustration of the horrors of this fratricidal contest. It seems that Jacoby ran short of ammunition, and said he would see if two fallen troopers had any. Before he got half way to one of them he discovered that he was still alive and able to raise his rifle. He therefore ran away, but had not gone far when he cried, "O God, ik is gekwetst' (Oh God, I am wounded,) and fell with a bullet through his body.

THE VALIANT JOHANNESBURGERS.

There seems to have been an immense amount of drilling, parading, etc., of the irregular forces hastily raised by the Reform Committee in Johannesburg. Even after the defeat of Jameson there were much church parades, musters, and so on, while the streets were full of orderly crowds, and although the Government wisely closed the canteens, bars and bottle stores, the theatres and music-halls had good audiences. It is an interesting commentary of what has been said about the danger to women in Johannesburg that at nightfall ladies were out till a late hour seeing what was to be seen in the company of "ample male attendants."

THE SURRENDER.

After the delivery of the Boer ultimatum to the Reform Committee there was a great deal of excitement in the city. Sir Jacobus de Wet, the British Agent, addressed the people from the balcony of the Algis-buildings, near the Rand Club, urging them to lay down their arms. Sir Sidney Sheppard followed in the same strain, and in the meantime the Reform Committee had issued a notice calling on all who had taken up arms to hand them in to the central offices, those of the Consolidated Goldfields Company. Despatch riders and cyclists were sent to the outlying posts of defence to recall the men posted on the heights. "Within an hour the streets rang with the tramp of the armed men and the rattle of horses' hoofs as the 'defenders' of Johannesburg marched in to deliver up their arms," says the *Press*. In the Government square the "Scots Brigade" were addressed by Sir Drummond Dunbar, and in fact the whole revolution fizzled out like a damp squib. When night fell Johannesburg was itself again, and members of Bettington's Horse and the Scots Brigade assisted the civilian police to maintain order. An eye-witness writes:—"At night the theatres were open, people had recovered their wonted gaiety, the cares and anxieties of the morning gave place to the joys and pleasures of the evening, and once more the stars shone down on Johannesburg under piping times of peace." This may be a somewhat exaggerated statement, but certain it is that the Johannesburgers displayed a wonderful capacity for shelving the Reform Committee and returning to their ordinary avocations.

LONDON LETTER.

MR. RHODES IN LONDON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 5th.

The *Evening News* of last night says:—"Mr. Rhodes arrived at Paddington this afternoon. Half an hour before the time for the arrival of the mail train from Plymouth a very large crowd gathered on the platform to greet him.

"A few minutes before the arrival of the Plymouth train the Bristol mail put in an appearance, and as a saloon was attached to it every one crowded towards it, but were to a certain extent disappointed, though not wholly, for as the gaze of the assembled multitude turned towards the door of the saloon there stepped from the carriage the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, who little expected such a greeting, apparently very much surprised at his reception. The crowd gave a cheer as he was recognised, and he raised his hat in response to the courtesy, and, entering his carriage, drove away.

This little relaxation of the crowd over, attention was turned to the train which was steaming in to the Plymouth platform. The saloon was quickly spotted in the middle of a long train, and every eye was turned in that direction, the crowd making towards it as one man.

An excited individual, waving a big envelope above his head, attempted to make his way to the ex-Premier, but four burly porters placed their huge backs in the way of the small Zaccheus, who pleadingly whined, "I must give this to him. Let me pass; do let me pass."

Neither were the efforts of the dozen newspaper men who crowded round any more successful, for Mr. Rhodes was absolutely surrounded by powerful officials, who made way for him to his carriage.

Mr. Rhodes, as he alighted, was seen to be dressed in a faded black coat, evidently very much affected by the sea breezes, and with a hat which had seen much deck service on the Moor, and over which the spray has dashed so many times as to make it quite unrecognizable to its original vendor.

He looked the very picture of health. As he stepped out on the platform he visibly shivered at the rush of cold air in his face, but no sooner did he see the kindly faces assembled round his carriage than his face was was lit up by a smile, and an enthusiastic cheer broke spontaneously from the lips of the hundreds there assembled.

Cheer after cheer was raised, and the ex-Cape Premier raised his hat in acknowledgment of the kindly greeting, which was several times repeated until the carriage into which he got had been driven clear out of the precincts of the station.

In the same paper was an account of Mr. Rhodes' voyage from Madeira and of pretended interviews. But as far as Mr. Rhodes is concerned nothing that is stated can be relied upon. He has steadfastly refused here as well as on board ship to make any statement. Mr. Beit his partner and Captain Thatcher have given some particulars in regard to Johannesburg and the action at Krugersdorp, but there is nothing new. The assertions you will see in respect to Jameson being treacherously trapped by lettters forged by the Boers must be set aside for the present. The fact that one of the supposed forged letters to Jameson appeared in the London *Times* almost as soon as Jameson could have got his copy points to Johannesburg and even Capetown as the places in which these letters originated. No doubt copies of some of these letters fell into the hands of President Kruger. They could have made little difference, as for a long time he had been preparing to warmly receive Mr. Jameson, amidst the cloud of fiction which still obscures recent events in the Transvaal there things seem clear (1) the English filibustars fought against the odds of 6 to 1 for 36 hours, and as long as their ammunition lasted and their guns could be served, and as long as they could sit on their horses. (2) According to Captain Thatcher, who seems to have been the only true and experienced soldier amongst them, had Willoughby used his artillery at the critical moment instead of charging the Boers who only ran away and reformed, he would have got through, but of course, with great loss. (3) It is now quite certain that had Jameson got into Johannesburg the bloodshed would have been much greater in the end, for the uitlanders were not yet sufficiently armed and organised to hold the place against the Boers. Joubert of course knew all about this. Jameson, who wanted to pass as a Clive, must have been blinded by vanity. He is responsible for the lives of the poor lads he led or misled.

Mr. Rhodes will wait upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies to-morrow. He would have been at the Colonial Office to-day, but Mr. Chamberlain had to attend the funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg. After the interview we suppose Mr. Rhodes's mouth will be opened, and we shall hear his tale. He can scarcely throw all the blame on Jameson. It will be months before the Jameson trial is over and we know the whole truth. The public and the journals are already dividing on the subject on social and party lines. Lines that cover a large area, but likely to converge to one centre. When the old East India Company sent instructions to Warren Hastings they enjoined mercy, and the doing of all things for the praise and glory of God, but their last injunction was always—"send us money."

March 5th.

Irish politics are beginning to attract attention. The Monroe doctrine suggested to President Monroe by our own English statesman, Canning, was never intended to reach Ireland, but it does. It has so braced the courage of Irish patriots that Mr. McCarthy, from age, failing health and the necessity of gaining his own living, has thought it best to resign the leadership of the National Party. The difficulty of electing a successor within the next few days before the opening of Parliament is very perplexing. All signs point to Mr. Sexton, but the names of Mr Dillon and Mr. Davitt are mentioned. Lord Salisbury, in his unfortunate speech at the Hotel Metropole, I think, repeated his favourite formula—"Home Rule is dead and buried". The Irishmen intend to explain to him he is in error on that point as well as on the Venezuelan question, the American question, the Turkish question the Transvaal question the Egyptian, Chinese, Japanese, German, Dutch, and every other question he has touched. Mr. Morley, who is working away in the Montrose Burghs, does not seem to participate in Lord Salisbury's views, but, like every true believer and valiant soldier of the faith, he sees and is ready to wrestle with difficulties and measure swords with the Tory Apollyon.

The following answers by Mr. Morley at Forfar to a heckling on Home Rule are worth recording:—

Questions being invited, Mr. Morley was asked: Do you still believe in Irish Home Rule, after the manner of the last Bill introduced into Parliament?

Mr. Morley, in reply, said: I certainly still believe in Irish Home Rule. The particular manner in which Home Rule is to be carried out will, of course, be open to farther reconsideration, but, so far as I am concerned, it would need no great or organic alteration in the old Bill to make it a bill which I should support.

After practically making Ireland independent, will you justify your proposal to send eighty Irish members to the British House of Commons to regulate and vote on Scotch and English affairs?

That is a sub-department of the last question.

Would you force a Home Rule Bill upon Great Britain by Irish votes?

I should endeavour to force no Bill upon Great Britain for which there was not a majority of votes in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

Will you admit that the Irish leaders have been openly rejoicing and exceedingly jubilant on the off-chance of our country getting into trouble with other nations, and do you now believe in the union of hearts? (Laughter).

Well, I need not tell you that it is a matter of grief to me that Irishmen should not feel interested in the success of the United Kingdom either in war or in diplomacy. I regret that, but I think that I, at all events, have done the best that in my humble way I could to remove the feeling in the hearts of Irishmen which makes them say these things. (Cheers).

Do you remember if there was any clause in the Home Rule Bill that, in the event of its having been passed into law, prevented the Irish Government from paying bounties on their manufactures?

To the best of my belief these bounties were not prohibited.

As a matter of fact did you or did you not ever hear such a course was contemplated?

Certainly I heard it was contemplated or might be contemplated.

Will you tell this meeting whether or not during the discussion of the Bill in Parliament an amendment to give the Irish Parliament no power over the factory laws was rejected by your party?

To give the Irish Parliament no power over the factory laws—I should have thought I was doing a very foolish thing so far as I am concerned, and the party would have been doing a very foolish thing if they had proposed to allow the Irish Parliament to deal with domestic affairs, and had taken out of these domestic affairs the power of making factory laws. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

At the close a vote of confidence in Mr. Morley was unanimously carried.

February 6th.

The Transvaal papers have arrived, and I saw a few extracts. Johannesberg seems to have enjoyed itself with the ladies, and at the music halls the same evening that Jameson's troopers who had come to rescue "women and children" were some of them being buried by the Boers a few miles away. The whole thing seems to be better understood. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the *Times* and Mr. T. M. Kelly, the sugar bounty man, a friend of Rhodes and Lord Salisbury, will not have all their own way.

February 13th.

The 11th was a glorious day. Summer. The union jack fluttered gaily from the Victoria tower. The decorative gilding of the gorgeous home of the British parliament glistened once more in the sunlight. It was like waking from a dream. The darkness of a London winter had past with the political events which one remembered as nightmares. Those who visit us in the depth of winter's gloom would scarcely credit the transformation of this vast but uninviting city with the first burst of spring. Those who live here are not conscious of the climatic resemblance of their country to the Arctic regions. In winter we cannot see London. We cannot see one another, or the golden cross on St. Paul's, or and—for this at least let the Lord be praised—the statue of Nelson in Trafalgar Square. You who live under perpetual blue skies, and in a land of perennial flowers, know nothing of our enjoyment at the sight of the first crocus—the first genuine bud on the lilac bush. You know nothing of our economies in tailor's bills for four months in the year, and how we nurse our thin Parisian umbrellas, patent leather boots and top hats till the light cometh. It was like a new world the day that parliament opened. Even Westminster Abbey appeared transformed in the sunlight. Its beauties were opened to view by the recent pulling down of the building near the chapter house on the south, "My lords," said a respectful constable, "there is a clear passage to the House if you wish to go in. Like a true British "Eliza" I had to remain in my proper place outside, watching the string of superb equipages setting down their noble inmates at the peers' entrance. Indeed I was much impressed with the advisability of not going in, from the observation of a lady—not very well dressed—who stood near me. "Why," said she, "them's all mucky women." It is true there seemed to be more peeresses than peers, and the fact suggested deep thoughts as to the ruling conditions of modern society, and as to the sham buccaneering of our darling boys in South Africa, a buccaneering which Lord Rosebery, with a sly hint at the Cecils, described as "too Elizabethan." Mr. Labouchere intends to move for a list of subscribers to the Chartered Company since its inception, and for all the circumstances relating to its promotion. Poor speculating duchesses! they have nursed in their bosoms a snake—an outsider—who may wound them mortally. It is difficult to see how their *protegé*, Mr. Chamberlain, with the chorus of praises from all parts of the world ringing in his ears, can go back from the promise his energetic action in the Transvaal has excited amongst his former supporters in the Radical ranks. Tremendous efforts will be made by the capitalists or by what Mr. Morley has referred to in his electioneering address as the ruling party of privilege and vested interests, to thwart Mr. Labouchere's intent, as well as Mr. Chamberlain's apparent policy. At the head of this party is the Marquis of Salisbury, with the Balfour-Cecil family circle, and a host of influential people who dread the exposure of what the *Times* itself in an unguarded moment referred to as an English Panama question. The *St. James's Gazette*, when Mr. Cecil Rhodes came home to "face the music," and had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, and the interview was reported to be satisfactory, rejoiced at what it called the disappointment of the scandal-mongers. But since then Mr. Cecil Rhodes has run away from the music, with the intention, it is said, of meeting Jameson at Alexandria. This intention, we hear, has been foiled by Mr. Chamberlain, who has ordered the transport Victoria, in which are Mr. Jameson and his officers, to come direct from Port Said to Southampton. Still at this moment we know little or nothing of what is going on. The rumours just mentioned have all been contradicted by Mr. Rhodes's friends at the offices of the Chartered Company. When Mr. Dalziel to-day questioned Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons as to the rumour that a police officer had left England to arrest Dr. Jameson at Alexandria, the Secretary of State for the Colonies referred the inquisitive member to the Treasury. The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Balfour, passed him on to the law officers of the Crown. The Solicitor General, amidst the laughter of the House, in answering Mr. Dalziel's question literally, told him that in all such cases the prosecutor was the Crown. As Mr. Dalziel did not see the advisability of catechising the Crown, he subsided. There is another difficulty. Mr. Ralston, an Edinburgh barrister, has discovered that Dr. Jameson, as a true born Scot, and no connection of the Dublin whiskey people, and of Stanley's rear-guard Jameson, should not be tried in England, but in the capital of the Scottish nation. Still it would be awkward if a Scottish jury found the case against Dr Jameson not proven, while in England Sir John Willoughby and the other officers in Jameson's troop were condemned. Home Rule is decidedly out of date. All modernity tends towards one law, one flag and one large nation, as far as is practicable racially and geographically. Mr. Dillon, the two Redmonds and other Irish members have already taken good care to remind the present Government and the House of Commons that Home Rule for Ireland is very much alive, although Lord Salisbury thinks it is as dead as Lazarus, and even Mr. Gerard Balfour, the Irish Secretary, says that if not dead it sleepeth. When he said further that the attitude of the Government towards Home Rule was one of unrelenting hostility, he voiced the wooden-headed Bourbonism of the Salisbury family circle, and afforded some excuse to the Irish members, who seemed disappointed that at the opening of Parliament the enemies of England were more placid than they had been. The attitude of the Irish in this respect, though natural, and execrable on account of its naturalness, is not politic. They were more nobly employed in healing their own dissensions. Even here, they have not quite succeeded. In spite of the assurances of Mr. Healy that he will loyally support Mr. Sexton's leadership of the party, this gentleman at present declines to accept that honour. Should he persist in his refusal, the choice seems to lie between Esmonde, Dillon and Arthur O'Connor. None of these is strong enough for the place, though otherwise unimpeachable. In regard to the opening debate in the House of Lords Lord Rosebery could not have had a better case than Lord Salisbury's blunders in foreign policy afforded him. But the Liberal chief made little of his opportunities. His vein of satire is too light. On the Armenian question he gave himself away. Lord Salisbury had no difficulty in exposing the absurdity of Great Britain endeavouring to occupy Asia Minor in face, as he said, of 300,000 Turkish troops and the ill-concealed hostility of other powers. Once again he explained to Lord Rosebery that neither by the letter of the treaty of Berlin, nor of the Cyprus convention, were we bound to interfere by force for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. By the Berlin treaty we were bound with other powers to urge the Sultan to grant reforms, and by the Cyprus Convention we stupidly bound ourselves to defend the Turkish Empire against Russian invasion if the Sultan protected the Christians and granted reforms. He has done neither, and thus we get rid of the terrible responsibility imposed upon us by Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, who brought us in 1878 what a Conservative newspaper, by a ridiculous misprint, has just called "Peace with Horror." Even the *Daily Chronicle*, and its fellow fanatics begin to see their mistaken views of the Armenian difficulty. But in April, a few weeks hence, in spite of Lord Salisbury's own exposure of the Cyprus Convention, Palace Gardens, where the statue of Lord Beaconsfield stands, will again be yellow with the primrose offerings of silly worshippers.

February 14.

Mr. Dillon's amendment—we can call it a Home Rule amendment—was defeated by a majority of 116. As the ministerial majority is 256, the Irish party may look upon the decision as at least indicative of triumphs to come. The comparative smallness of the majority was due partly to Mr. Healy's brilliant and effective speech, and partly perhaps to the new humours and split opinions of the House, which remind one of the breaking eye of a dying man. When we see a supporter of the Government like Mr Arnold Forster seconding Mr. Labouchere's motion for a searching inquiry into the origin and operations of the Chartered Company, and when we read Mr. Chamberlain's remarkable speech frankly—to all appearance—explaining his policy in South Africa and exposing all that the Government knows in regard to the deplorable transactions in that country, and speaking of the Chartered Company as now deprived of all military strength, and of its head and founder, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, going back to Rhodisia as a simple trader, without the power to move a single policeman, we may be sure that the rift in the ministerial ranks is irreparable. This treatment of the South African Company could never have been contemplated by the "innermost cabinet" closely connected with the Court, and the duchesses who are shareholders in that concern Mr Labouchere compares to a city hell, or with Monte Carlo, excepting, as he says, in Monte Carlo the gambling is fair. It will take you two hours to carefully read the parliamentary reports in the newspapers. It cannot be expected that in this column I can venture to summarise the important speeches made by Mr. Healy, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Arnold Forster, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Courteney. I can but make a grab at the essence, which has a more than usual flavour of novelty and significance. Mr. Healy captured the attention of the House of Commons by his at times pathetic, and always courageous and eloquent pleading for an Irish parliament. But he seemed to understand that the Irish world like the rest of us was on the move, and that we were no longer in the days of Grattan and Emmett. The marvellous revelations of science which are now startling us day by day impose on us a belief in the common interests not only of people but of poor humanity, and will soon cause us to despise the local prejudices of race, religion and historic traditions. Mr. Healy made an advance towards unity when, turning to the Tories, he described them as enemies, while he acknowledged that for ten years the Liberals had been the friends of Ireland and that he and his party would support them. When he alluded to the prosaic fact, said to be confirmed by the late Mr. Childers' draft Report upon the financial relations between England and Ireland, that we had robbed Ireland of two or three millions annually, he was not discrediting the cause of unity but only reminding Gerald Balfour and the family circle, that by their professing to ignore the conclusions of the commission it was

they who prated of unity while they meant persecution and coercion. But we must leave Mr. Healy and Home Rule for questions not more important but more immediate, and all of a kindred nature and having the same direction towards the new light which for the first time in my experience seemed to faintly gleam last night on the mustiness of an ordinary House of Commons debate. We have some of us sinned against President Cleveland, against the German Emperor and against Mr. Chamberlain. The respectable American, the excitable monarch, the "vulgar-minded"—as the *Speaker* calls him—Birmingham screw-maker, are each of them an unconscious pioneer of a democratic diplomacy and collectively the children of light, the dispellers of mediæval clouds and obscurantism. Playing with fire, and especially with new lights in politics, is dangerous. Cleveland punished his own people. The German Emperor has had to apologize or at least to explain his motives, whilst Chamberlain confessed—as he needs must with President Kruger's crabid reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch before all our eyes—that his faint attempt at international intervention had been egregiously snubbed. And we may depend upon it, much to the delight of old Salisbury, who in the recesses of his innermost cabinet will chuckle at Chamberlain's discomfiture. Even the Grand Old Man at Cannes will say "Why the fellow does not know the Greek alphabet; Salisbury knew he had only to give him rope and he would soon hang himself.' I think I can say this is not the genera opinion amongst a younger school of politics than is represented either by Lord Salisbury or by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Chamberlain'a great speech in reply to and almost in support of Mr. Laubouchere's motion, which was not pressed to a divisia, possessed two excellent points. It was unaffectedly clear, and diverted of all taint of ministerial superciliousness and vulgar House of Commons full-dress rhetoric of the Gladstonian kind. It was new and apparently true, and received equal plandite from both benches. Its fault was that it was a little too frank. It did protest too much.

Subject to future inquiry and to possible change of opinion, Mr. Chamberlain, in reference to the Jameson raid, seemed to absolve from blame everyone but Jameson himself, who, if we are to believe the Secretary for the Colonies, planned and attempted the invasion unknown to his superiors. The Government and Colonial department in London were completely taken by surprise. The dukes and dummy directors of the Chartered Company in London were as harmless and innocent as some of Jabez Baltour's directors, as Mr. Labouhere has said. Sir Hercules Robinson first heard of the affair from Mr. Chamberlain's own messages from London. And as for Mr. Cecil Rhodes, two sea voyages will barely recover his nerves from the shock that the Jameson business caused him when he first heard of it. Then Kruger-Bruger who has been shamelessly charged with trapping Jameson—why, if there be innocence in an unborn babe, President Kruger's innocence is of that pattern. With difficulty he scraped together 3000 Boers to meet the sudden appearance of the Englishmen's troopers and could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the distinguished prisoners file into Pretoria gaol. Even the rebellious capitalists in Johannesburg could not have conceived such a thing as an armed incursion. Otherwise they would have smitten the Boers' hip and thigh and brought Jameson into Johannesburg in triumph. It is all marvellous. We must wait for the trial of Jameson, and as Mr. Chamberlain says. "further inquiry." The *Westminster Gazette* impertinently calls the Colonial Secretary "Dr. Jim" of Whitehall, because he has taken a short cut across the diplomatic "veldt" and has got worsted. Mr. Chamberlain's mistake is supposed to be twofold. Firstly his well intentioned despatch recommending a gas and a water Home Rule for the Rand is looked upon as a meddling with the internal affairs of the Transvaal Republic, and gives occasion to the German-Dutch Secretaries at Pretoria to reply to the British Government in its own words "hands off." Secondly, the same diplomatic authorities are scandalised at Mr. Chamberlain's unacademic boorishness in publishing his despatch and invitation to President Kruger to visit England, before the documents had been received by him, whom the ever indiscreet Lord Salisbury in his very last speech in the House of Lords called "that potentate."

The *Times* correspondent at Cape Town seems to think that Oom Paul himself has no objection to the kindly advice of the British Colonial Secretary or to accepting his invitation to visit England. Mr. Chamberlain may not know much Greek, and President Kruger has only recently learned to read even Dutch. They might got on very well together, if German mischief-makers and Dutch amateur Foreign office clerks would leave them alone. Still Mr. Chamberlain is too fond of making schemes of Home Rule and arranging, as fussy men will, other people's business. This Mr. Gladstone discovered. Mr. Chamberlain's speech, however, last night was modest and frank and appealing. We can forgive him his first attempt at open diplomacy by newspaper. Perhaps Sir Hercules Robinson's return to Pretoria would be the best solution of the difficulty for the present. The pretension of Germany as disclosed in a recent debate in the Reichstag to interfere in South Africa on the plea that a United Anglo-Dutch state would be injurious to her interests will not be entertained either by the Transvaal or by Great Britain. A United South African Republic has been the dream of Afrikanders, as well as of many English, including probably Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

February 15th.

And one would have been glad to talk of finance and anything but the Transvaal. We are getting quite sick of it. It is beginning to be comic. We are getting more Dutch than ever. Veldt and dorps and slint and inlander are like "hinterland" already in our daily dictionaries. They infest the financial journals and the *Economist* and *Statist* just as much as they fall into line in an Irish member's speech or in a music-hall duologue, and now that Jameson is nearing our shores we shall soon have a second edition of the plague accompanied by loud hurrahs! and patriotic songs, possibly including the well-known march from "Judas Maccabaeus." Jameson in the eyes of the populace is a hero, if not a conquering hero. In the House last night the Transvaal was still the prevailing topic, but there were symptoms of a dribbling out for a week at least, until Jameson arrives we may enjoy a rest. Meanwhile we have a comic version in St James's Hall where Captain Thatcher is lecturing on the engaging subject: "How we lost Brugersdorp." How it was does not seem very clear from the gallant soldier's lecture. He shone more in a very soldier-like account of the battle he had given us previously in print. People expected to see a burly imposing and hirsute trooper, and were astonished to find a slim, clean-shaven young man very nervous, quite unaccustomed to addressing large audiences and looking as if he would give worlds to be back on the rolling Veldt facing the peppering fire of the Boers and anywhere rather than on the St. James's Hall platform. The *Daily Chronicle* maliciously gives almost a verbatim report of his lecture with all its stammering and "you knows" and "don't you knows." The end of it seems to be what he had told us before in print. Jameson ought to have shelled the Boers out of Krugersdorp, but the hero was fearful of slaying the Englishmen who were in that place. So he went on to his doom, and finding further resistance useless, surrendered. Now Capt. Thatcher was there and knows. So that the tale that Colonel Scott went to Dr. Jameson and said "Sir, they are bringing up guns from Pretoria, we must surrender" and that Jameson who was quietly watering his horse replied "never", is a myth. But it is all a myth and a mess, and we don't know where we are. The most important thing that occurred last night in the House was poor Mr. Balfour's explanation of his unfortunate uncle's comparison in his speech to the Non-conformists at the Metropole of the Transvaal to Ireland under Home Rule. It is said that this offended the good President Kruger above all things; and he—"that potentate"—demanded that it should be publicly disclaimed. Hence the disclaimer, made last night by Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the indiscreet Premier. A more important disclaimer is a correction of a statement made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, or somewhere, that President Kruger had appealed for protection to Germany. This President Kruger expressly denies, and his denial is confirmed by despatches published in the German White Book. It does not appear to be true either that the German Government ever objected to a commercial or political union of the South African States. All they required was that German traders should have equal rights with others. As far as Great Britain is concerned this they always have, at home or in our colonies. These disclaimers and corrections from all sides denote a curious unsettlement of affairs and a want of a good whiphand all round. As for the London press, it is completely mystifying. The changes of editorial staffs and of political complexions in such papers as the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Westminster*, the *Daily News*, the *Review of Reviews* would be inscrutable did we not know the power of gold. The *Daily News* after employing Mr. Cook to brighten up this old official organ of Liberalism, and after hectoring and abusing Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company suddenly turns round, and with the assistance of Mr. Stead, defends the founder of Rhodesia and all his works. This represents the Liberal side of love of empire, and constitutes one of the most striking features in the politics of the day, because it denotes the separation of the party from the old Radicalism of the "peace and retrenchment" school, as well as from "little Englandism" and Socialism. Indeed the cry of the hour is "the coming individualism". The apotheosis of capitalism and the building of battleships. Mr. Cecil Rhodes excuses his action in South Africa on the plea that while denouncing Jameson's impetuous conduct, he had permitted troops to collect on the Transvaal frontier in view of disturbances at Johannesburg and German intrigues. The plea is ingenious. The whole truth we may never known, in spite of Mr. Chamberlain's apparent desire and intention to search for it thoroughly.

In regard to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. Astor, as you will have perhaps seen, is desirous of having an American editor. Sir Douglas traight only occupies the editorial chair temporarily. Mr. Cust the former editor, and his staff left the paper presumably because they did not coincide with Mr. Astor's American politics. What those politics can be is a mystery, if it be true as reported that one of Mr. Cust's grievances was that he was asked to support the restoration of the monarchy in Brazil! Mr. Stead we know. He is accountable only to spooks. The *Westminster* remains Radical and advocates most of the middle class fads from the emancipation of woman to anti-vaccination. An American scientist, following the marvels of recent photography, has been enabled with the joint action of sound and electric rays to illuminate the cavity of his brain. We want him here sadly.

LA PLATA MORTGAGE BANK.

That Augean stable, the Provincial Mortgage Bank, is beginning to shew signs of somebody, if not a Hercules, being at work therein. The extent of the clearing process cannot be gauged by what is being published. The market only gets the very meagrest insight into what is going on—scraps that fall from the accountant's table, so to speak, and even then so vaguely put together that deciphering hieroglyphics would be sport and pastime to trying one's imaginative faculties at reducing these partial details to order. It is quite impossible, therefore, to make anything beyond the wildest guess at the state of the Bank, but Engineer Serna who protests having threaded the intricacies of the labyrinth gives it as his opinion that with a prudent liquidation the one hundred and fifty millions which the Province guarantees at present would be reduced to 50,000,000 Cedulas, or perhaps less still, his estimates being advisably based on a low scale. It must be borne in mind that the 150,000,000 above alluded to represent the losses of the bank, according to those who profess to know. Engineer Serna, chief of one of the offices, in support of his views submits the following calculations of the mortgages effected, amounts due thereon by the mortgagors, and value of the properties held in guarantee, which he divides into 3 categories:—

Mortages fully guaranteed—This item shews a balance in favor of the bank of $10,920,082, good at any time and quite independent of any appreciation in the value of the bank's bonds; the guarantee is represented by 499 properties, of which the greater part consists of properties in the city and camp of Buenos Ayres with very few in La Plata. The mortgages represent at present only 5% of the sums due thereon to the bank, and the properties in every case a greater value than the sums lent.

Mortgages considered guaranteed, taking the amounts due by the bank, in other words the Cedulas, at 25%—The Bank in this item owes $88,877,883, which is about 40% of the amounts in turn due to the bank, and the guarantee is 694 properties which should about realize the bank's indebtedness, that is the $88,877,883 at 25%, or say $22,219,740.

Mortgages partly guaranteed — This item shews the bank's indebtedness at $124,270,980 being about 55% of what is due to the bank, but the guarantee properties, bogs in Barracas, sites in La Plata, crab-farms in Bahia Blanca and salt-fields in Villarino, are not calculated to yield over $15,270,011, or say a trifle over 12% of the amount due by the bank thereon, these swamps and crab-farms being very aptly described as the cause of the whole desolation.

Summing up, therefore, this apparently conscientious estimate of the value of the guarantee as compared with the amounts due by the bank we find that in first two instances the bank's indebtedness is covered by the guarantee, and in the third instance stands as follows, applying the 25% rate :—

	$ m/c
Due by bank.....	124,270,980
Less 75% depreciation of Cedulas.....	93,203,235
	31,067,745
Estimated value of guarantee	15,270,011
Actual loss to bank.....	15,797,734

Thus basing hopes on its discredit, in other words on the improbability of the Cedulas appreciating to over 25% of their face value the bank stands to lose 15¾ millions when everything is cleared up and wiped off on this hand, but as there is a probability of the fully guaranteed item yielding a balance of nearly 11 millions in the bank's favor, the actual loss would, deducting this, fine down to say 4¾ millions.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

Considering the great preponderance of the Italian element in point of numbers over all other foreign nationalities in B. Ayres, it is not surprising the profonnd interest that is taken in this most disastrous campaign. We all feel for the Italians and sympathise with them in their recent defeats in a country which ten years ago they considered could be conquered diplomatically, annexed politically, and colonized peaceably; but the result has proved otherwise, and in the opinion of the first statesman in the world to-day, Mr. Gladstone, the Italians have but one safe policy to adopt, and that is to stop the war and evacuate Abyssinia.

We have not far to go back to trace up for our readers the whole history of this Abyssinian business. According to General Baratieri in Abyssinia, the Italian Government has tried in Africa two distinct policies—armed protectorate and conquest. In the beginning, say from 1885 to 1890, her policy was conducted in a diplomatic form and failed just at the moment when it seemed most successful, with the signing of a treaty by which the whole of Abyssinia from top to bottom was put under the protectorate of Italy, but this treaty was at once repudiated by the Abyssinian Emperor Menelik. From the ashes of this policy arose the armed protectorate on the English system, or pretty much the same as the French have now adopted in Madagascar. This attitude, however, changed suddenly. The Italians endeavoured to add to the unproductive territory taken from Abyssinia the rich and fertile lands of the Soudan; and the real origin of the attacks of the Abyssinians on the Italians was to check the Italians in Soudan, which so far succeeded that the Italians were forced into the policy of revenge and conquest which began only about last October. By that unfortunate policy the Italians pushed themselves into distant positions from which they are now driven back with such heavy loss; but the Italians have fought splendidly and against the most overwhelming odds; and not very long ago, that is to say, shortly after the disastrous defeat of the Italians at Ambalage, the Italian Minister of War declared in the Chamber that the position could readily be retreived. How far the minister was mistaken subsequent events have clearly proved; and the minister evidently miscalculated the forces of the enemy when he said "If Menelik comes on he will find Makaleh strongly fortified; and behind Makaleh lie Adowa and Adigrat."

Menelik, however, did come on, and Makaleh fell before him, at least the Italian evacuated it with the honours of war, and it never for one moment entered into the mind of the Italian Minister of War when he made that speech that before sixty days were about his army of 18,000 men would be cut to pieces in the outskirts of Adowa.

We certainly must say that whoever may be at fault in the Italian policy in Abyssinia, the blame for the great reverses sustained cannot be laid at the door of the troops engaged, who seem to have fought against every odds, with a courage and determination worthy of the Roman legions of old. In the disastrous battle at Ambalagi 2,500 Italian troops defended their position for more than six hours against a force of 22,000 well armed Shoas.

Respecting this great battle, which was the first signal defeat the Italians suffered in the campaign, we have more particulors and more details than of the subsequent engagements which have resulted still more disastrously and with still heavier odds against the unfortunate but heroic Italian troops; and we give the following particulars respecting the battle of Ambalagi in order to corroborate the statement of our Italian subscriber who has corrected Mr. MacDonald, our talented and experienced Abyssinian correspondent.

The battle of Ambalage began at 6 in the morning and was kept up with deadly energy on both sides until nearly 1 o'clock. All the morning the Italians exerted themselves to guard a position which protected the road to another station and from which they expected aid.

Ultimately abandoning all hope of relief the commander ordered a retreat. The Thoas had so far advanced very cautiously, but when they saw the artillery fire cease which had inflicted such heavy losses upon them, they rushed "en masse" and turned the Italian position on all sides. A hand to hand fight insued; the Italians rather than abandon their battery to the enemy hurled the mules, guns and ammunition into the ravines. Lieutenant Manfredoni stuck to the guns until the very last, and fired a charge of canister shot into the enemy's ranks at fifty paces.

The Shoas, however, came on, in such overwhelming numbers that the Italians' defence was useless. The general retreat then commenced, the Italians having to descend from the heights by a difficult route. The last to leave the field was the heroic Major Toselli, who calm and full of energy continued to give orders with the object of attenuating the disaster as much as possible. During the retreat his little force was closely pursued by the enemy, who occasionaly got as near to it as ten paces and still further thinned. When at length the road was reached Major Toselli ordered Captain Botrero to rally the survivors and take them to Makala. He himself, however, apparently was determined not to survive the disaster, for he then faced the enemy alone and made his body a target for their bullets.

The full details of the last disastrous battle at Amba-Garimi are not yet at hand, but from the nature of the telegraphic advices we should say that at the lowest calculation there were 100,000 Abyssinians engaged against 18,000 Italians. Minister Rudini, evidently to oblige King Humbert, has changed his policy of stopping the war and coming to the best terms possible with the Abyssinians, and this is to be regretted, as it may be well asked what does Italy expect by the conquest of Abyssinia. Much of it is arid rocky country, utterly useless for anything, and the cultivated portions are described as being peopled by fierce, independent tribes which could be only held in subjection by a detachment of Italian troops in every village. Besides it it said that if even Italy succeeded in her designs she would incur the hostility of France, which would resent the blocking of her approach to the head waters of the Nile. Mr. Gladstone, who has ever proved a good friend to Italy, is of opinion that the continuance of the Abyssinian campaign is pregnant with great danger to Italy.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY BANQUET.

Notwithstanding the extreme exclusiveness of the Committee's arrangements, which makes it as difficult to get a ticket as for the rich man to get into heaven quite a large number of good men and true have booked themselves already, and the cry is still they come, nor can there be any longer any doubt as to the success of the movement.

Surrounded as a man is in life with unsympathetic neighbours, not to use a stronger phrase, it goes to one's heart to have to slight true and tried friends, and had I my way I would have Dr. Alsina, the commisary of immigration here, as representative of the National Government.

Also Father Victor of the Passionist fathers in honour of that religion which St. Patrick preached so well and for which poor dear old Ireland suffered so long and so cruelly—martyr of martyrs!

The American Minister and Consul should likewise be there on behalf of a nation that has so signally befriended us in the darkest hour and for which so many thousands of our exiled countrymen freely poured out their hearts' bloood during the war of secession. Besides Consul Baker has so endeared himself to us all that in many of our best families here and outside in the camp he is regarded as a member of the fireside circles, even on the hottest day in summer when the bare mention of a bigger blaze than of a waxmatch is not to be thought of. The British Consul with a heart as big as the Rock of Cashel should likewise have a seat of honour at the banquet table, but for the peculiar state of Ireland today which renders free speaking objectionable to many of its best friends. Hinc illae lachimae—hence the delicacy of the committee, which by a strange perversion of judgment appears to some good serious men want of delicacy.

Such is life! He that tries to please every body falls out with them all and winds up by hating himself—a very nice usual class of self appreciation in this selfish word of ours.

"En resumidas cuentas" the success of the banquet is secure and we can only hope fine weather will prevail on Tuesday evening when the military band promised by the authorities, will take up its stand in front of Mercer's Calle Florida 7 p.m.

F. H. M.

PROF. ROENTGEN'S LIGHT.

AN EXPLANATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY THROUGH SOLID BODIES.

Scientific men who have kept track of electrical investigations carried on in Germany during recent years are surprised more by the magnitude than by the character of the achievements now credited to Roentgen of Würznburg in the application of kathode rays to photography. According to the accounts published in newspapers—for no description of his work has yet reached this country through scientific journals—this experimenter has succeeded in photographing bones through the flesh of living limbs, coins through a leather envelope, and iron through the wall of a wooden box. Hertz, whose name is known to all the world, showed four years ago that the so-called kathode rays, generated by electrical discharges through a rarefied gas, would pass through metal films impervious to ordinary light, and produce optical effects beyond. Leenard of Boon succeeded Hertz in this particular line of investigation, and has been until now the chief authority as to the penetrative power of these rays. In Wiedeman's *Annalen* for October, 1895, he has an article the opening paragraph of which will show the point which his experiments had reached at the time he wrote, and will explain why scientific men in this country were not prepared for the announcement of Roeutgen's brilliant work. Leenard says in substance:

"Since it has been shown that certain metals are permeable by kathode rays, it is now in order to test the permeability of other materials. It appears that not metals alone, but all kinds of solids also are permeable, though all in only very thin, delicate sheets. No solid body has been found to act toward kathode rays as glass acts toward light. Gaseous bodies are much more permeable than solids, and may be penetrated for centimetres."

He goes on to say that, having tried many solid and gaseous bodies, he is led to the conclusion that the permeability of a body is pretty nearly proportional to its density (or specific gravity), without much regard to the state of aggregation or to the material of the body. For instance he gives:

	Absorptive Power	Density	Absorptive Power Density
Air	.342	.00123	2780
Collodion film.....	3310	1.10	3010
Paper.....	2690	1.30	2070
Aluminum.....	7150	2.70	2650
Gold.....	55600	19.3	2880

Absorptive power is the opposite of permeability.

Apparently his experiments were limited, in the case of solid bodies, to sheets a few thousandths of an inch in thickness, although sheets somewhat thicker would have been permeable to a certain extent. He has shown, however, that the behaviour of kathode rays varies somewhat with the manner or circumstances of their production, and it is quite possible that Roentgen has hit upon a much more powerful method of producing them than Leenard used. Hence though it is well to wait for fuller details before accepting in full the remarkable stories of Roentgen's work, it would be rash to deny the possibility of their truth. Meanwhile a brief explanation of the terms used in connection with his work may be of interest.

Faraday, studying the galvanic cell some sixty years ago, felt the need of definite short names for the conductors by which the current of electricity, to use the common phrase, enters and leaves the cell. Faraday's education, like that of Edison, was not obtained at school, and he knew no Greek, but a learned friend furnished him with the term "anode" (upward way) for the conductor taking the current into the cell, and "kathode" (downward way) for that leading the current out from the cell. The two together were called electrodes.

A few years later Faraday studied the discharge of electricity from one piece of metal to another across a space containing rarefied air within a glass vessel. The pieces of metal leading the current in and out are called, as in the galvanic cell, the anode and the kathode respectively, and Faraday observed, as others had done, that the spark or brush or glow occurring within the tube during the passage of electricity was not of the same appearance at the two electrones. He studied the phenomena with care, and suggested that the difference observed was due to a difference in the state of polarity or electric charge of the gas in the neighbourhood of the two electrodes. This suggestion is by no means out of date, although it can hardly be said that this or any other theory of the matter has been generally accepted as satisfactory.

After Faraday came certain German experimenters who made a special study of similar effects. Geissler made such advances in the apparatus used for showing electric discharge in rarefied air, substituting permanently sealed tubes with platinum electrodes for the comparatively clumsy and inconvenient apparatus of his predecessors, that the term "Geissler tube" soon became familiar in scientific literature. Geissler's improvements in the air pump enabled him to carry the rarefaction of the air to a high degree. The current is usually driven through the tubes by a Ruhmkorff induction coil, which furnishes a rapidly interrupted current. Ingenuity and mechanichal skill were lavished upon the production of new forms and varieties of Geissler tubes, containing rarefied air, oxygen, hydrogen, etc., each showing its peculiar kinds of light, all of them beautiful and most of them inexplicable.

But in all, or nearly all, of them the kathode during action was surrounded by a narrow, colorless, or dark space outside, which was a glow of blue or violet light. The space around the anode and the greater part of the whole tube, were also generally luminous, but in a different and far less clearly defined manner. It was evident, too, that more heat was generated at near the kathode than elsewhere in the tube. The kathode, therefore, became the centre of interest.

It was a common thing to use in the construction of Geissler tubes a kind of glass, called uranium glass, which has the peculiarity of giving out a greenish light when exposed to rays of light containing no green whatever. The kind of effect, which is shown in some form by various other substances, fluor-spar, for instance, is called fluorescesce. It was observed that the influence, whatever it might be, that especially produces fluorescence in Gelssler tubes came from the kathode. It was observed, too, that this influence in very highly rarefied tubes appeared to come along straight lines from the kathode, and so the term "kathode rsys" came into use, being suggested, of course, by the term light rays, although it was by no meaus certain that the kathode rays were rays of light.

Indeed, William Crookes, a distinguished English chemist, the inventor of the beautiful and interesting scientific toy called the radicometer or light mill, advanced the opinion that the so-called kathode rays were particles of matter, in what he called the "ultra gaseous" state, projected in straight lines from the kathode upon neighbouring parts of the apparatus. Crookes, who is a man of great experimental resources, devised new forms of apparatus of such extraordinary interest that the term Crookes tube has now in a great measure replaced the term Geissler tube.

But though the light generated in a rarefied gas, or in a fluorescent substance within the tube, by means of the kathode rays could readily be seen through the wall of the tube, it was observed that uranium glass placed near the kathode, but outside the tube, was not affected. That is, the kathode rays themselves, whatever they might be, could not pass through the thin glass wall of the vacuum tube. This was the condition of affairs when Hertz showed the kathode rays to have the power of passing through thin sheets of metal placed inside the vacuum tube. The next step, taken by Leenard, was to replace a very small part of the glass wall of the tube by a very thin piece of aluminum. This liitte spot of aluminum set in a glass wall he called a window, and through this window, which ordinary light could not traverse, the kathode rays which could not penetrate the glass went out into the open air, which they penetrated to a distance of about three inches, spreading out in all directions from the window as a centre. They passed through the window in preference to the glass merely because the metal was thinner than the glass. Their presence in the air was shown by the faint glow of the air itself, by photographic effects, and by fluorescent effects like those already described, but neither the skin nor the eye exposed directly to the rays after they had passed the window gave any sensation.

If the kathode rays are light rays, they are apparently of the sort called ultra-violet rays, which in passing through a prism are refracted more than the violet-rays of ordinary sunlight. It is well known that such rays exist, and that they are effective in photography, though our eyes are incapable of getting any sensation directly from them. It need not surprise us to find that there are ultra-violet rays which do not readily penetrate glass, as there are other well-known rays which do not penetrate glass. The surprising characteristic of kathode rays, as Leenard has found them, is the uniform difficulty they have in passing through bodies of different materials. Apparently Roentgen finds much less uniformity in this particular.

Leenard seems to consider kathode rays as of the same nature with common light rays, but of much shorter wave length. He compares the obstruction they meet in passing through air with the obstruction ordinary light has in passing through a space partially filled with particles of a sensible size, dust particles, for instance. A serious objection to this view is the fact, recorded by Leenard himself, that kathode rays are apparently deflected by a maguet, somewhat as a current of electricity is deflected, whereas common light, though yielding in some ways to magnetic influence, is not so affected.

Edwin H. Hall.

Cambridge, Jan. 22.

ABYSSINIAN LETTERS.

Just now, when Abyssinia and the Abyssinians have been brought so prominently before public notice, the publication of two of Ras Makunen's letters should serve to dispel the last lingering trace of a common impression, that the modern Ethiopians are barbarous savages, about on a par with the Chaco Indians. The writer's first acquaintance with Ras Makunen dates from the early part of the nineties, when he went to Southern Abyssinia as representative of Messrs Arnold, Cheney and Co, of Boston and New York. My wife—the only English lady who has ever travelled in this part of Africa—accompanied me. My little daughter, then about four years of age, also crossed the desert with us, the youngest Abyssinian traveller on record. The road was familiar to me. I had traversed it before on several occasions. But in the interval passed travelling in Australia, India, Egypt, the Soudan, East and Central Africa, many political changes had occurred, and I was consequently a stranger to the local authorities.

The Abyssinian chiefs—with some reason—regarded every new comer as a spy. Being anxious to reach Harar, the last day we rode on in front of our caravan, and arrived at the city gates after dark. It was an imprudent thing to do, for the guard, not knowing who we were, refused to let us in.

In remonstrating with them, the only answer was a shower of stones. For a moment, the hot Celtic blood fairly boiled in my veins, and the grip of my muscles involuntarily tightened over the stock of my rifle; but the absurdity of bombarding the city with my hunting-rifle soon dawned upon me. So we had to make the best of it for the night in an old sentry-box with the hyaenas and jackals howling all round. After all these, rough soldiers were not bad fellows. Some of these very men, when we left the country, followed us for miles on our way and shed tears at parting. Having some little knowledge of medicine and the use of drugs, I was able to do a lot of good amongst them. It is certainly one of the keenest regrets of my life that the fates seem to have decreed, that I should not settle for life in that beautiful country. The freaks of Dame Fortune are beyond all comprehension.

As for Abyssinia, the clouds appear to be lifting, and who knows but she may soon rise to something like her ancient power and grandeur. The bright intellects of her sons only require a favorable opportunity. The originals of the two following letters in the ancient Ethiopic characters, with an English translation by Ras Makunen's Abyssinian Secretary, may be seen in the STANDARD office.

Greetings from Ras Makonen to my great friend Mr. Alex. Mac Donald.

I hope you are in good health, I am well thank God. I received your letters twice, that contain many good advices and loves. I am very glad of all your advices. Being restless I could not answer you soon.

Our country was disturbed by the epidemical cholera. Now it has stopped, thank God. It would be very good if there could be found any medicine against cholera and the disease of the cattle. The Winchester rifles have reached Zaila that I bought through your kind medium. I have sent somebody to get them. I am very sorry that the country is very far in which you live. Now, if possible, in regard of the kindness of Sir W. Mackinnon I should like if you would come to us when I return from Shoa. I shall write to you when I return. God may bring us together in good health.

Harar, 27th Sept. 1885.
(Translated by Alaka Goban Desta,
Harar, 24th Oct. 1892.)

Entota, 7th Dec. 1891.

To Mr. Alex. K. Mac Donald.

Dear friend:

I received your letters you sent through Alaka Goban Desta, and was very delighted to learn by them that you and your family arrived all right and in good health to the coast. Your wise words and good counsels you wrote were welcome to me and I shall try my best to be friends with the English, which has been always my intention. If we can get this friendship by your means, I hope we should and could be together a blessing for the nations round about us. I hope you will strive to accomplish what you began.

As to the things you were going to order for me in case you succeed, please write to me when and where to send you what is due to you.

Wishing you good luck for your hunting excursion; with my many good wishes to you and your family.

I am yours,

Ras Makonen
Governor General.

News of the Week.

TUESDAY

The week opened yesterday with coats and collars off, such was the blasting heat, and even the most conventional stickler for etiquette wished that the custom in Canada of taking off one's breeches at the public reception of a Bishop were in vogue here on hot days, even without the Bishop. Sunday's elections were the topic of the day, and were denounced as about the most miserable and deplorable specimen of free and enlightened republicanism ever seen in this city. The news from Italy and Spain was not very encouraging. Rudini, the new Italian Premier, begins by renouncing his principles and consenting to carry on the war with Menelik. The haughty Dons are still "manifesting" against Uncle Sam, and, if the old chappie lose his temper there will be "snakes". The most extraordinary and absurd bit of news of the day is that the Italian Government paid Menelik five millions of francs to allow the garrison of Makalle to go free with the honours of war!! This reminds us of the "St. George's cavalry" of our French friends in reference to the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

We are truly glad to learn that the sudden weakness experienced the other day on board the Magdalena by our eminent medical friend Dr. Colbourne was merely a passing effect of the temperature. Nevertheless, "his medical man" insists on his taking a fortnight in the camp as a set-up against his winter work, and we join his many friends in hoping that it will do him a world of good.

One more irregularity, and this time we regret to say, amongst the English Commercial section. The book-keeper of one of our best known houses, has disappeared and is very much wanted, but we understand from a reliable source, that matters will possibly be arranged satisfactorily.

That Italian cruiser Lombardia at Rio is a most unfortunate ship. Two more of her crew have died of yellow fever. There won't be even one left soon, if this mortality continues.

The "clangor tubarum" was distinctly heard again yesterday in the news from Chile, where they are waxing savage at having at last to say "if you please No" or if you please, Yes" to a plain question. They have their fate in their own hands, so should look to it.

It's all settled. The ground for the National Guard and Line Manœuvres is Cura-Malal (Curumalan). The troops will have a fine time of it there, within hail of hospitable neighbours, while they practise mimic war both on the plains and on the mountains. Should they ever have to cross the Andes, the hills of Curumalan will give them a very fair idea of the work before them.

Mr. Henry J. Cust has severed his connection with the *Pall Mall Gazette* of London, to the surprise of the whole London editorial world. Mr. Cust has edited that paper since October 1892, when it passed from the possession of Mr. Yates Thompson into the hands of the American millionaire, Mr. Astor, who, they say, has dropped one way or the other since his connection with the London Press, the trifle (for him) of four hundred thousand pounds sterling. Sir Douglas Straight has been appointed editor of the *Pall Mall* in succession to Mr. Cust.

We received yesterday some papers from Aberdeen, which place has been turned fairly inside out by our friend Dr. Mackenzie Davidson, son of our old departed friend, Dr. Juan Davidson of Quilmes. Dr. Davidson's Shadow Groves have aroused intense interest in Aberdeen. We hold the Aberdeen papers in our office should any friend care to see them.

How the cablegrams lie. In the height of the row about Emperor William's telegram to Uncle Paul, it was wired that the officers of the 1st Royal Dragons, of which regiment Emperor William is Honorary Colonel had, publicly burned his porteait in the square of Portobello Barracks, Dublin, and that the mob applauded the act. It appears that the true story is this: In the mess room hung a big photograph, of the Emperor in the uniform of the Royal Dragoons. The photograph after dinner, was torn down by a number of the young officers and thrown into the fire.

"Dear Mr. STANDARD,

"There is a little peculiarity that you are noticed for; viz., taking to your manly bosom and claiming as Irishmen all the celebrated people of the day.

"May I take the liberty, as an Englishman, of drawing your attention to the fact that you have no rights in the new Chief of the Police as fellow-countryman His grandfather was English. The Emperors of Japan and Morocco you are welcome to, but leave us the Chief of the Police.

"Yours faithfully,

"*Lionel Mortlock*".

WEDNESDAY

"Stickiness" was the order of the day yesterday. The dash of rain on Monday night made the atmosphere sticky. If one met a creditor in the street he looked at you as if you meant to "stick" him. The mud was sticky: the handles of sticks, umbrellas and beer "bocks" were ditto. The news was sticky: nothing startling from any quarter, except that most unfashionable thoroughfare Calle San Juan, where a case of Yellow Jack was reported in the morning, and made the whole city jump; but it proved to be something like the interesting case of the lady we referred to yesterday. The Chilian papers are still stickling at the *Prensa's* ultimatum: but "abuelo" Barros Arana has not opened his mouth again yet, which is always something gained.

The grateful news was announced yesterday that Dr Zorrilla, Minister of the Interior, has quite recovered and will resume his high post next week. There are a number of "asuntos importantes" awaiting his return to his post, as his "locum tenens" the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has had neither time nor inclination to meddle with them during his absence.

We are requested to call attention to the notice from the English Literary Society in reference to the appointment of Mr. Chevob as its new Honorary Treasurer.

Our round-the-corner friend Mr. Teneriffe Morales was pleased to tell us yesterday that we were in Mexico or the moon the other day when we announced his appointment as sole agent in the Plate for the great Cairo cigarette makers Acapulco and Co. The name of the firm is D. G. Georgacopulo and Co. This certainly smacks more racy of the soil of Cheops; but our first attempt at it was n't so very bad after all, considering the big mouthful of alternating vowels and consonants.

Fresh case of yellow fever were reported yesterday in Belgrano, and the patients are to-day to be taken to the floating hospital.

The funeral of Professor Ryan, which took place yesterday morning at Caballito, was very largely attended. The Revd. J. W. Fleming B. D. officiated, assisted by our venerable friend the Revd. Dr. Smith, A. M.. The attendance was so large that the house was hardly able to accommodate all the friends. The cortege proceeded by the Bella Vista road to the Chacarita, where many other friends awaited it at the portals of the British Cemetery.

Most willingly we comply with the request of an old and valued subscriber to publish the remaining verse of "Kitty of Coleraine," ascribed to the pen of Mr. Donovan of Bundoran, an ancestor of our ex-Chief of Police, Dr. Donovan. Here it goes:—

I sat down beside her, and gently did chide her,
That such a misfortune should give her such pain;
A kiss then I gave her, and before I did leave her,
She vowed for such pleasure, she'd break it again;
It was hay making season, I can't tell the reason,
Misfortune will never come single 'tis plain;
For very soon after poor Kitty's disaster,
The devil a pitcher was whole in Coleraine.

Our Mar del Plata Secretary writes us that now is the time for STANDARD subscribers to take a run down, as the Grand Hotel, Cano Hotel, and the Royal Hotel have all reduced their charges. Their rooms are superior to those of the Bristol, and at ½ the price. Several English families have arrived at these hotels within the last few days, and the Rambla is again crowded with English visitors.

All the passengers that were in quarantine on Flores Island, and had such glorious times on that sweet Island of Calypso (500 by some of the Italian steamers) were liberated yesterday, all in the most glorious health and sorry to leave the island before the new Italian opera company, expected to-morrow, arrives. A band of music will await the prima donna on the stone mole of the Island and play for the beautiful "coristas"

"Where are now the hopes I cherished."

We all regret the resignation of Mr. Balbin, the Provincial Minister of Hacienda, who has for the last two years so patiently toiled and worked to make both ends meet and square the circle of the Provincial finances. He paid off all the pressing demands on the Provincial Treasury and leaves office with a decent surplus and cash balance on hand. Mr Balbin comes of a good old stock. His father, Don Francisco Balbin, was one of the most respected and esteemed native gentlemen in Buenos Ayres. He founded the Provincial Mortgage Bank, and so long as it was under his management it flourished. Governor Udaondo will find it hard to ret place his retiring Minister, as it requires great moral courage on the part of any of our public men to take charge of the ruined finances of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

In another column we publish an interesting communication of Dr. M. J. Petty, on the yellow fever cases in Belgrano and the precautionary measures adopted by the Health Board. The strictures of the popular doctor do not affect the STANDARD, since we carefully stated that the complaints against the Board were made by a leading morning colleague. Belgrano people will be glad to hear that Dr. Petty has resumed his practice, after an interruption of a week, caused by his attending the yellow-fever cases in that suburb, and involving disinfection, fumigation, and the burning of several suits of clothes, linen, boots, stockings, etc.

Anthony Hope's Comedies of Courtship is well worthy perusal, "trivials light as air" perhaps, but written in his quaint, easy style, with a great undercurrent of humour on a surface flow of domestic philosophy. His picture of the philosopher crucifying fallacies is very neat and keen. The English Book Exchange has a few copies out.

A sad tragedy came to light yesterday morning at the corner of Avenidas Casares and Sarmiento, where an aged German couple, the man 65, the woman 45, were found lying dead, each with a bullet through the temple. It is supposed that the old man shot his wife first and then himself. Their name is said to be Herfeld.

Last night Miss Cecilia Grierson was presented with a pretty flower stand and an ornamented plant by Dr. Señorans, in the name of her nurses who are attached to her class in the Asistencia Publica, as a token of the very high esteem in which they all hold her. Dr. Señorans made a very nice speech in presenting the testimonial, and Miss Grierson replied in felicitous terms, expressing her thanks for the present, which was quite unexpected. The Lord Mayor also spoke, and paid a high compliment to the young lady nurses, and asked them if they would volunteer in case of an epidemic. To a girl they all said they would, and at a moment's notice, to which his lordship replied gallantly with more compliments to the fair and plucky young ladies.

"Dear STANDARD:

"There is an argument cropped up between some English workmen here in the works and they wish your decision on it. The question is. If a cubic yard weighs a ton, what will half a cubic yard weigh?

"By answering this you will oblige yours truly.

W. H. C.

There was scalping hurricane at Guamini on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. It played havoc with walls and roofs, and totally demolished that philanthropic institution the ball alley, but the local undertaker did not make a cent out of it.

Engineer Luiggi has arrived back from his fortnight's visit Southwards. He is quite in love with Bahia Blanca. Why the Charles Dickens and Vasco de Gama did he not go on to San Blas? He has simply left out the part of Hamlet, as he will find out later on.

THURSDAY

Mud and mizzle ruled the roast yesterday, and Yellow Jack and the Gold Eagle struck up an alliance to make things still more disagreeable. There was a certain white-liver hue about a good many worthy citizens as they told and listened to all the Three Black Crow stories afloat. We do not think there is any cause for alarm. Carnival, the fruitful propagator of many an epidemic, is over; cool autumn is at hand, and anything beyond isolated cases is most improbable. There was no bombshell news from any quarter. Our Chilian friends have taken to reading the fables of their childhood. The Wolf (Argentina) and Lamb (Chile) is their favourite story for the moment.

With regard to the West Coast telegram in another column announcing that the Chilian Government refused the Italian ironclad Varese as unfit, the leading Engineer and one of the owners and builders, Sr. Orlando, now in our midst, states that it is a bare-faced falsehood, as the Chilians could not pay the price asked. Our Chilian friends are taking altogether too much interest in the Varese, Count Antonelli, and other matters—better mind their own business.

The Radicals are again on the war-path. The way in which the elections were conducted in the province of Buenos Aires and here explain their opposition. We thing that the Nat. Government would do well to hearken to their complaint against the police force: some changes are clamored for by public opinion. None so blind as those who will not see. Minister Zorrilla, perhaps, will not be so short-sighted.

If there should be an epidemic of yellow fever here, accompanied by another of raving lunacy in all classes of the population, we shall make the doctors responsible for it. A population of the strongest-headed race in the world would not be proof against such a report as the following on the yellow fever case in Calle San Juan. Congress should made it a hanging matter for any doctor who dares to publish such a report as the following on any case, even a cold in the head, which, for all we know, may be what is meant:—Miocarditis parenquimatosa, nefritis parenquimatosa é interstical doble, degeneracion grasosa del higado, gastro duodeno entero colitis catarral, entero colitis antigua, equimosis en la piel, pericrrdio, pleura y peritoneo, calculos en la vesicula biliar.

That we should be pestered by Anarchists in this new country is really unbearable. The Chief of Police has called on the Lord Mayor to prohibit the piece "Pan del Pobre" at the Mayo Theatre, which gave rise to some ruction and the distribution of Anarchist pamphlets the other night.

The gay and festive Gaul Rebuchon who is "walking" to New York per rail whenever he can catch a train, leaves Mendoza this morning on his journey. He has published a farewell in the papers there. We haven't seen it yet, but suppose he mentions in Napoleonic style that "forty centuries" are looking down on his senseless exploit.

There were again ugly rumours about the Chilian question yesterday. There is evidently something up somewhere. In Mendoza province well-to-do Chilians are selling their property and leaving for their native land, urged by their relatives there on the ground that war is close at hand.

We find in the English papers received by the mail something which may interest many of our readers. Mr. Justin McCarthy, in his, "History of our own Times," in speaking of the Balaclava charge says: "All Europe all the world, rang with wonder and admiration of that futile, but splendid charge, and the attack on Balaclava will be memorable in all English history as the battle in which occurred the charge of the Light Brigade. One of the survivors of that brigade has just died, and the London papers give the following:—"The death of William Henry Faulkner has just taken place at Chatham. He was one of the few survivors of the Six Hundred who took part in the famous Balaclava charge. Born in Inverness, Faulkner, at the age of seventeen he joined the 4th Light Dragoons. In the course of a few months he was sent out to the Crimea, and his regiment was speedily under fire. In charging the Russian guns at Balaclava he received a bullet in his neck, where it remained until his death, being deeply embedded in the muscles. The young Dragoon attacked the Russian who fired the shot, and cut him through with his sabre from shoulder to side, severing his body completely. The horrors of the war were too much for a young fellow of Faulkner's age, and he was invalided home, suffering from mental aberration. He was taken to Fort Pitt Hospital. Chatham, and was among the wounded visited by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. Upon his recovery Faulkner was the recipient of an anonymous gift of a £5 note and a suit of clothes, and throughout his life he always held the conviction that his unknown benefactor was none other than her Majesty. Upon his restoration Faulkner joined the Royal Marines, and again saw active service in the Indian Mutiny. The naval and military authorities, in recognition of his gallant services to his country, admitted him to Melville Hospital during his last illness, and at the funeral a party of Royal Marines in uniform bore his body to the grave. The deceased was fifty-nine years of age.

FRIDAY

The weather was the only thing well up to the mark yesterday. Everything else appeared to be weak-kneed. Gold Eagle included. Affairs in Italy are calmer, but Negus Menelik is sneaking along towards Adigrat in his usual cat-like way, and if he licks Baldissera as he did our unfortunate countryman Barry Tiernan (Baratieri) there will be another awful howl in Italy that will shake Europe. Weyler is still "whaling" the Cubans, according to his own account. Our old friend the Mahdi is preparing to attack Egypt, so stirring news from Cheops may be expected soon.

We want to see our friend Mr. Horace Wheeler, of port celebrity, at once, as we have private information from Asuncion that the plans for a port there which he laid before the Government some years ago are about to be made use of as originals from another quarter. See to it at once, Mr. Wheeler.

That clever detective Commissary Otamendi pounced yesterday morning on the three "sugetos" who recently made a swoop on $70,000 in cash, jewels, Bonds etc. from Mr. Pichetto of Calle Tucuman. Scotland Yard has no better detective than Otamendi,

After three years' furious litigation, on which several lawyers and escribanos have grown enormously stout in paunch and purse, Judge Centeno has just divorced Mr. and Mrs. S. They began to fight when two months married, and were soon well known to the police. The couple not only fought in their house, but in the public streets, whenever they got a chance, in their friends' houses, in fact everywhere. The lady had $300,000 when she married, but half of it has gone in the lawsuit. The whole ruction is explained by the ages of the loving couple, the lady being 60 and the gentleman 26. Winter and Summer with a vengeance.

There will be a racket in the shape of a big civic procession in a few days, as a mark of sympathy for Italy in her misfortunes. Those who want to figure in it have only to make tracks for No. 1568 Cangallo and leave there names there.

A Finance Minister in the hard-ups is rather a "rara avis in terra," yet we see Mr. Vidiella, Uruguay's financial medicine man, in the Montevideo papers, explaining why he is not as rich as he was; but we are glad to see that the minister hopes to pull through all right in the course of a few years.

It is announced from Cordoba that Governor Alcorta has gone to spend a week with General Roca at the latter's splendid estancia at La Paz, after which H. E. will make a tour through the province.

Engineer Luiggi intends to patriotically use Argentine stone in building the military port at Bahia Blanca. He has seen the Tandil stuff, but thinks he may be able to get as good or better from the Sierra de la Ventana, near B.B. and is going there in a day or two to have a look round.

Mr. Higgins, Travelling Commissioner of the Salvation Army, is expected here shortly on behalf of General Booth, and will arrive by the next Pacific steamer, the Liguria, due at Montevideo on the 21st. He has, we regret to say, the prospect of quarantine experience on Flores Island. Commissioner Higgins is one of the oldest officers in the S.A., holds one of its highest posts, and has had great experience of its work in all parts of the world. He will remain here for five or six weeks, and we hope will enjoy the River Plate autumn, the most glorious season in any part of the earth.

The sad suicide of Mr. Faustino Garcia, has cast a gloom over a wide circle. The unfortunate gentleman attached stones to his body with a chain and threw himself into the Riachuelo. The corpse was interred by the police, but was exhumed yesterday and fully identified by the sorrowing family, with whom we sincerely condole.

The torpedo boat Putria arrived last night from the squadron at Bahia Blanca. She is going to the Cibils Dock at Montevideo to have her hull cleaned.

Dr. Carl Wenzel, head-physician of the German Hospital, has gone for a well earned vacation trip expected to last a fortnight; and Dr. Kólliker has kindly undertaken to tend his patients till his return. We wish the worthy doctor a pleasant holiday.

There can no longer be any doubt as to the cruiser Varese, belonging to Argentina. To-morrow or next day the War Minister will issue the list of her commander and officers. The report about this cruiser having been refused by the Chilians as worthless led to a conference yesterday between the Minister of War and Signor Orlando, the builder of the ship. It is said that the latter explained everything, and the contract will be signed to-morrow. The *Tiempo* received a telegram from Rome last night stating that all reports about the Varese and Count Antonelli are "intrigues" of an Italian (in Chile's pay probably) who was in Buenos Aires a year ago and is interested in attacking Count Antonelli and preventing the sale of warships to Argentina by Orlando and Co. He carries on correspondence with both Argentine and Chilian personages and appears to be rather a shady and dangerous individual. When he left here he said he was going to Italy, but really sneaked round to Chile and remained a month there.

We have to offer Miss Maggie Alice Mullett of Flores a sincere apology for the announcement of her death which appeared in our weekly issue on Monday last, an announcement which was sent to us by post, with payment enclosed, by some anonymous person who ought to be thoroughly ashamed of himself. Newspapers are at the mercy of such evil-minded people, as it is impossible to verify the source of every announcement sent, though we take every precaution to prevent surprise. We had the great pleasure of seing Miss Mullett yesterday, looking as healthy and beautiful as usual, and most unlikely to figure in an obituary notice for many long years to come.

Carcarañа, famous for its cheese, is now to the fore with honey, and the very choicest of honey too. The Creamery people have been experimenting in this line for a number of years, and they find that the best honey is got from keeping the bees on alfalfa, the production now being so large that they can supply 5 to 10 thousand lbs. The hives, of which they have 200 in use, are American, imported, and each has 57 sections, the latter all running to a lb. As to the article itself we enrolled a grand jury to sit on it, the verdict being—delicious without circumstances. The Buena Medida has it on sale, so that our readers can sit on it or eat it themselves, according to their good will and pleasure.

The Consular service is moving. Mr. E. Torre has been named Argentine Consul in Alexandria, Mr. A. Parazzoli Vice-Consul in the Eternal City, and Mr. Frank Robles Consul in Guayaquil. There will be a chance for the latter of retiring on a fortune by getting the mob there to half-kill him by giving him a good hiding.

The parish priest of Las Conchas is a lucky man. He has got $1,000 out of the Government for repairs to be done on the church there.

The usual rumours were afloat yesterday about the Chilian question. The *Union* of Valparaiso published a splendid article on the subject on Wednesday, calling for full publication of the negotiations, and an end to all the hole-and-corner work that has been going on. All honest people on both sides of the Andes will heartily say Hear! Hear! to this.

What's the meaning of a telegram from Chile saying that England intends to establish "a naval station" at Talcahuano? Has Chile ceded that port to John Bull?

The Minister of War has sent Mr. Miles Pasman, President of the Curumalan Company, a nice note of thanks for having given the ground of the Company for the National Guard manœuvres.

SATURDAY

The daily-bread work of the day yesterday began under the stimulating influence of a sole-splitting rumour to the effect that Dr. Quirno Costa, the Argentine Minister in Chile, had suddenly stuffed all his unwashed shirts and collars into his grip-sack, embraced Barros Arana, saying, "It may be for years, and its may be for ever," and started for Buenos Aires. As the day wore on this sensational piece of news turned out to be pure flummery, and timid people felt steadier on their feet. Our Italian friends were again in the dismals, as Osman Digna's mad Dervishes have given the r troops another licking, near Kassala, and there are grave fears for that fortress, although it has beaten off the first attack. Britannia has resolved to make a diversion in fair Italy's favour by sending all the British troops in Egypt up the Nile to Dongola, to tackle the Madilistas. Of course, this means more red-coats from England to garrison Cairo, and Madame La France will have another fit of hysterics.

Our Spanish fellow citizens were much cheered in their minds yesterday by a saponaceous telegram from Madrid to the effect that the rebels are throwing down their arms and running to Papa Weyler for his pardon and blessing. Meanwhile other telegrams report the usual daily encounters without the slightest practical result, Gomez and Maceo slipping through and round the numerous Spanish columns like eels, and avoiding a pitched battle by their admirable tactics. No wonder Moltke declared Gomez to be one of the greatest living tacticians. He is proving it.

We said it, with prophetic truth, while drying our tears when the *Arrow* died last week, that its death would lead to two more in the Editorial Bus. One of our evening Radical colleagues ceases publication to-day, and our vigorous new contemporary *L'Italiano* has bought its printing office. We weep over our defunct colleague, and hope we shall have time to lay in a third stock of tears before the inevitable third death in the E. B. takes place.

The new cruiser Garibaldi will be here at the end of May. The first batch of her crew, 80 men, under Alferez Iglesia, will leave for Italy on the 22nd inst.

A boy of 13 named Cristino Chope was yesterday at Suipacha 1332 accidentally wounded by a revolver fired through the carelessness of a companion who was examining the weapon.

Messrs Somoza and Co. who had brought a criminal action against Mr. E. Terrasson whom they accused of having fraudulently deprived them of $30,000, yesterday lodged a petition to withdraw the prosecution as the matter had been arranged. We are glad to hear it.

The romance of yesterday's Lottery is that Brother Munch of the Criterion, where so many citizens of credit and renown munch their daily sustenance, is in the habit of fining his waiters for any backsliding in their duty, and these fines he invests in the Lottery for their joint benefit. Yesterday the "mozos" ticket drew a prize of $5000, and at dinner all the customers expected them to stand champagne, but Patron Munch would n't hear of it, and stood the liquor himself. The only place into which Dame Fortune never throws a prize is the Editorial Bus although the papers are continually puffing her up and recording her doings—ungrateful jade.

The die is cast. The decree mobilizing the 20 year old National Guards on the 15th April was signed yesterday by the President of the Republic. The several corps will be as follows:— Capital of the Republic: Three Battalions of Horse Artillery; 7 of Infantry and one squadron of Cavalry. Province of Buenos Aires: Three Battalions of Artillery, 9 of Infantry and three squadrons of Cavalry. Entre Rios: Three Battalions and four squadrons: Corrientes 1 and 12; Santa Fé 3 and 4; Cordoba 4 and 2; Santiago del Estero 4 Battalions; Tucuman 5, Salta 1 Battalion and 8 squadrons; Rioja 1 Battalion, Catamarca 2; Jujuy 1; San Luis 1 and one squadron; Mendoza 4 Mountain Batteries, 1 Batallion and 1 squadron; San Juan 2 Mountain Batteries, 1 battalion and 1 squadron. All the above will be incorporated with the Line Corps.

The news from Chile yesterday was peppery enough, but wild and incoherent, one of the items being that the Argentine Consul in Santiago had a long conference with General Körner!!! If we heard that General Booth of the Salvation Army had a long conference with the Pope, we could not be more surprised. We'll spell Consul wiih a K in future. The 9th Regiment of Chilian Infantry has been ordered to a strategetic point in the Andes opposite Neuquen. We can understand this better.

With the maœuvres at Curumalan close at hand the citizens take a daily increasing interest in army and navy affairs. Some how or other, a number of troops are edging towards the Andes, North and South. General Godoy is on the slopes in the latter direction. The 9th Infantry and First Cavalry will be in Mendoza next week, and the 20-year N. G's will join them. This is the proper way to preserve peace.

The doctors of Captain Barilari's squadron who were imprisoned and superseded for recommending him to bring the squadron back when typhoid fever broke out, arrived here yesterday from Martin Garcia, their term of imprisonment having expired. They must now look out for private patients to kill or cure.

The yellow fever scare is over. No more alarms yesterday. Meanwhile the poor families in the infected "barrio" at Belgrano are bolting "en masse" to other parts of the city, as they don't see the fun of being poisoned with disinfectants, or the uproarious enjoyment of a forced trip to Martin Garcia. If they happen to have any Yellow Jack germs in their hair or pockets, there may be another scare some fine morning in whatever part o the city they have pitched their wigwams.

Many of our lady readers will be amused at the following:—"The announcement that the two women gardeners at Kew are obliged to wear trousers is exaggerated. The authorities, when engaging them, after treating at Swanley Horticultural College, stipulated that they must wear knickerbockers when at work, as skirts might cause serious damage to valuable plants in the crowded houses. They are provided with a room in which they can change their dress when going to and from their work."

Montevideo society is now looking forward to the marriage of Mr. Alan, M. Hudson of this city and Miss Sarah Hudson of Peñarol. We wish them a life-long honeymoon.

The following news from the United States may interest many of our South of Ireland readers, especially those from Waterford. An unusual event took place in the Archdiocese of Boston during the past week. Rev. John Quealy, pastor of the church of St. Charles Borromea, Woburn, in this State, celebrated his golden jubilee as a priest on Tuesday. Father Quealy was born in Waterford January 6, 1819, and is therefore in his 76th year. He was ordained in 1846, and spent the following 12 years in England, amongst other places in Ashton-under Lyne, and Liverpool, where he worked like a Trojan during the plague, while his brother priests were being stricken down all round him. He came to America in 1859, and in 1864, was appointed to his present charge in Woburn. As evidencing the growth of Catholicity in Massachusetts during the past thirty years it may be stated that when he was appointed to Woburn there was not a Catholic church nearer than Cambridge or Boston, fifteen miles distant, and faithful Catholics df Woburn had to travel that distance to attend divine service. Now there is scarcely a mile of the journey that has not its handsome Catholic Church and its thousands of Communicants. All this Father Quealy saw, and much of it he was. He is the second priest in this diocese, in addition to Archbishop Williams himself, who celebrated the event last summer, who has attained his golden jubilee in the priesthood. He is still hale and hearty, and I could not help thinking as I saw him returning the congratulations of his parishioners this week that the air of his native Knockmealdown had something to do with the magnificent physical strength of which he can still boast notwithstanding his nearly fourscore years. His parishioners presented Father Quealy with a cheque tor 2,000 dollars on the day of his jubilee, and testified their regard for him in various other ways. And still the venerable clergyman's heart, notwithstanding all the years he has been absent, is still at home, wrapped up in the dear old land which gave him birth. His dearest wish is to be back in Waterford again.

SUNDAY

A rather lively week wound up yesterday with right good news for our Italian friends, viz, a strong probability of peace with Abyssinia, so strong that the despatch of reinforcements from Italy has been suspended. This will give the dervishes leisure to devote their whole minds to John Bull in Egypt, who is better able to tackle them than the Italians, and we'll lay all the hats in Sommer and Gath and Chaves's that General Kitchener will dish them.

The same old-horse on the amusement card to-day; racing and cricket and tea. Stop! We forgot cicling. The best men in Scotland, the most pious country on earth, have decided that it is not a deadly sin to "bike" on Sunday, provided you go to church first and take enough water with your etcetera when the "biking" is over.

The following telegrams are detained at the River Plate Telegraph Office, 287 Calle San Martin:—From Milan, for Giani Pasquale, 967 Chile; from Rostack, for Jorge Meyer, 178 Maipú.

The Report of the British Hospital at Montevideo for the year ending December last is of the "triste sonrisa" order, as there is an ugly deficit of $712, and the receipts for the year are $3000 less than in 1894.

In saluting Mr. Buchanan, the great Scotch whiskey manufacturer, who was so kind to our cellar while here, a native paper in Montevideo styles him "principal partner of the 'by special appointment suppliers of Scotch whiskey to the House of Commons'".

Our Chilian friends appear to be immersed in a sea of troubles. They fear war with Argentina; they are hopelessly hard up, and for the last two days they have been hourly shaken up by vicious earthquakes. On Friday night not a soul went to bed in Valparaiso, such was the panic, and half the citizens passed the night in the streets. One sharp shock tumbled the new lighthouse at Curaumilla into the sea, and this the people look on as a very bad omen of some more coming trouble. To add to the mess, Korner and the German officers under him have fallen out. He made an appointment with them to hear some complaint, but neither kept it nor explained. Then the young officers sent him a note telling him he would not dare do such a thing in Germany. Then he had them all arrested, and there is no knowing how the row would have ended but for the interference of the Government. It is clear that the experiment of importing German officers for the Chilian army is not a success.

There was nothing new about the Boundary muddle, but some people expect bombshell news at any moment. There is evidently something "big" in the wind, as ex-Presidents Mitre and Pellegrini had a long interview yesterday with Dr. Alcorta. Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is safe to guess that it was n't the weather they talked about.

The Minister of War went to the Naval School yesterday to enquire into the recent rumpus amongst the boys, and H. E. intends to take such disciplinary measures that a recurrence of insubordination will be impossible.

We are requested to say that anyone may now obtain sittings in the new Scotch Church, by applying at the Church 352 Calle Peru.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated at the Passionist Fathers Church, Calle Caridad with solemn High Mass at 11 a.m. during which the panegyric of the Saint will be preached by Father Isidore Dwyer. The grand new altar to St. Patrick will be dedicated immediately before the High Mass. The altar has been erected by subscription and is an ornament to the church, being made of Irish marble and beautifully fitted up. A large congregation is expected by the good Fathers in honour of Ireland's Patron Saint.

A further general rehearsal of "The Mikado" will take place at the Prince George's Hall, Cuyo 1226, on Monday evening at 8.30. Only 3 rehearsals, including this one, remain before the final rehearsals with the Orchestra. Members taking part including the principals are therefore requested to attend and to be punctual.

The Minister of Justice has ordered payment of $60,000 to push on the works o the House of Correction for Boys, in order that the First Section, for boys now in the Penitentiary, may be opened this year.

We received yesterday a splendidly illustrated programme of the Bazaar that opens to-day in Rosario in aid of St. Patrick's Church there. It will be con-

tinued to-morrow and Tuesday. We must warmly compliment Mr. H. Boyd Walker, the talented gentleman who illustrated the programme.

As we announced yesterday, our Radical colleague the *Argentino*, has died from defective circulation, a terribly prevalent and always fatal complaint with newspapers. We sob over its early grave. R. I. P.

Our Italian fellow citizens celebrated King Humbert's birthday yesterday, but in very quiet fashion, owing to the ticklish state of affairs in Abyssinia.

The new Roentgen Photographic process has been applied to Emperor William's disabled arm, and the doctors now see what is the matter and say that an operation will restore its vitality. This the Kaiser has resolved to submit to, after his interview with the Emperor of Austria and King of Italy.

The changes going on in London are something astonishing. We cut from a London colleague the following, which will interest many of our readers here:—"It was only the other day that a celebrated saddler's in Piccadilly was turned into a restaurant (without an alcoholic licence), and following close upon this installation, the premises of the London and Provincial Bank of England have just been handsomely and luxuriously converted by another firm of caterers into a similar establishment. Both these new claimants for public support are carried on on the "popular prices" and "no fees" system, and now a third and larger and fully-licensed competitor will make its appearance, a few doors off, in May, the place being the Prince's Hall, and the managing director M. Benoist. All these establishments are being managed, for joint stock companies, and the Concert Hall will be carried on as a copy of Bignon's or the Café Anglais. Pall Mall used to be known as the street of clubs, and Piccadilly may now be described as the thoroughfare of eating-houses."

It cannot be too often impressed on the minds of householders that in their absence from home the servants should not permit any stranger to enter the house on the plea that he comes on the service of a gas or telephone company, as such gentry may very possibly turn out when too late to be merely thieves in disguise. A man who for sometime had successfully carried on this little game was yesterday arrested by the police. He had been enabled by the trick mentioned to purloin an infinity of small articles, some of considerable value, from various houses into which he had been admitted.

We return our very best thanks to the fair subscriber who has so kindly undertaken to keep us supplied with Mendoza papers, which will be specially interesting now that the National Guard manœuvres are about to commence there.

The programme for the inauguration of the Polygon of the Tiro Federal Argentino at Palermo on the 22nd to 29th inst. is simply "immense." The programme is illustrated with butts, bull's eyes etc: that revive the memory of our youthful rifle-shooting days at home. It will be a tremendous affair this tournament of rifle bullets.

Our aquatic sporting friends are a little nervous as to how the Regatta on the 25th will go off. Neither the Montevideo nor Teutonia Club appears to enthuse a cent about it. Bother the rowing and racing! The fun of the regatta lies in the pic-nic parties, the bewitching girls and their toilettes, the viands, the Widow Cliquot and the etcetera, in the Montevideo sense of the word.

Pigue will be the point of concentration for the autumn manœuvres at Curumalan. The mobilization will commence on the 15th prox., but it will take some days to concentrate the Guards from the distants parts of the Province of B. Aires Taking all the 20 years old called out all over the Republic and the Line regiments with which they are incorporated, there will be a grand total of 32 batteries of artillery, 44 battalions of infantry, and 42 squadrons of cavalry. Next month, therefore, the roll of the spirit—stirring drum and the call of the bugle and the clarion will be heard from end to end of the republic.

Arrivals.

The following are the passengers arrived per German Lloyd ss. Mark:—Mrs. Olga de Solte, Miss Meta de Solte, Chr. Sommer, Julius Kellner, Eugen Wolffenstein, Markos Derkheim, Mrs. Elva Derkheim, Hugo Guthmann, Richard Hauser, Mrs. Clara and Misses Hilda and Gertrud Hauser, Anna Adam Albert Pretzel, Jos. Cramer, Freitrau H. v. Gemmingen, Miss Mena Teves, Mrs. and Miss M. Schumann, J. Wolters, Miss Jenny Vauts, Dr. O. Aichel, Mrs. O. Aichel, Miss Aichel, E. von Crompton, Albert Radzat, Mrs. Radzat, Mr. C. Foster, Mrs. D. Foster, Mr. A. Foster. Mrs. C. Foster, Manuel Moreno, Susanna Laval, and 173 3rd. class.

The following passengers for Buenos Ayres have arrived per P.S. Iberia from Europe:—Mr. and Mrs. Rix, Mr. C. Innes Taylor, R. J. Bruce, Capt. and Mrs. Lougredge, Mr. H. Bereiro, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. de Blave and child, Mrs. M. Rowstron, 2 children and maid, Mrs. Fidel Sanchez de Leon, Mr. and Mrs. Alvorado da Costa Ferreiro, Elick Brock, Cecilia Paule, 16 2nd and 58 third-class.

Departures.

The following are the passengers who will leave for Europe to-morrow by P. S. Orcana:—Mr. J. Edmonds, Mr. W. M. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. E. Monefildt and child, Mr. and Mrs G. Ibañez, Rev. C. W. Drees, D. D. and wife, Mrs. F. T. W. Andrews, Mr. Otto Rugg and 22 3rd class.

Expected.

The following are amongst the first class passengers of the North German Lloyd's steamer Wittekind which left Bremen for the Plate on the 7th inst:—Mr. Otto Hermann and family, Miss Julie Wernicke, Miss Charlotte Wernicke, Mr. Otto Kirschbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Willi Fritze, Mr. Herm Meier, Baron de Mentzingen, German Minister, and Baroness de Mentzingen and servant.

Passengers Booked.

The steamer Ptalz, sailiug from Bremen on April 8th the following passengers are booked:—Mr. Alejandro Paz, Argentine Consul in London, Miss Mercedes Paz and servant.

Commercial News.

Monday, March 8th, 1896

The gold market was in a dull, apathetic mood this morning. The news of several fresh cases of yellow fever among the unfortunate Belgrano travellers in Martin Garcia was listened to with a shrug of the shoulders and with the observation—"How lucky they were all shipped off yesterday." Of some importance was the news telegraphed from Chile, where they are seriously thinking of convoking Congress to extraordinary session to settle the Limits Difficulty with Argentina. Private telegrams received to-day from Santiago report much alarm there, as people are getting convinced that Argentines are bent on waging war. At the first ring this news produced little or no impression, but there is a suspicion in the market that matters are becoming serious. Should Minister Guerrero, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, resign, as some telegrams insinuate, we shall see the fat in the fire and a critical strain in relations.

Mr. Hugh Lett of San Nicolas was welcomed to-day. He reports the hay business in an impossible state owing to the heavy freights, as any enterprise in this line generally means a loss, with the result that the farmers have stacks 3 or 4 years old. Owing to the different charges on various lines, hay from Belleville can be put in this market as cheap as from San Nicolas, which seems so strange that it would hardly receive credence but for coming from reliable source. This year's crop, it seems, owing to the rains is not up to the level, as regards quality, of preceding seasons.

Advices from Gualeguaychu report the drought so severe that the estancias and chacras are already in a bad way and the stock suffering from "tristeza". Short commons would make anybody "triste.

The report and balance-sheet of Baring Bros and Co, Ltd., has been received by the mail, and shews, as reported, a splendid year's working, the net profit after providing for current expensés, bad debts and contingencies being £102,690, out of which a total distribution of £95,000 (including interim dividends) has been made, carrying forward £7,630 to next account. The extraordinary feature of this business is that the ordinary shareholders get 160% dividend, as their capital of £25,000 has earned £40,000, thus:

5% First preference on £500,000 equal to £25,000.

6% Second preference on £500,000 equal to £30,000.

160% ordinary shares on £25,000 equal to £40,000.

Total dividend £95,000.

But for the pressure on our space we would publish verbatim the whole report and balance-sheet for the market to study, as such figures are by no means an every day occurrence. The principal items are:

Debtor.

	£
Capital	1,025,000
Reserve Fund	100,000
Current Accounts	2,554,091
Acceptances	4,912,728

Creditor.

	£
Cash in hand, at call, and notice	1,318,992
British, Indian and Colonial Government & other securities.	902,854
House property Bishopgate Street	127,000
Bills receivable	2,594,974
Customers liabilities on acceptances & on accounts current.	3,926,188

Even in this land of high interest and dividends 160% staggers the market and waives comment, whilst even if we look at it in another light and apply the total distribution to the whole capital, it would give a percentage of say 9¼, which for such a big amount is very highly respectable indeed. Such an aristocratic dividend as 160%, however, defies all figures of speech and can only be really realized by the fortunate shareholders.

Tuesday, March 10th 1896.

We must congratulate our colleague the *Produccion Argentina* on its progress, several of the Provincial papers have reproduced some of its principal articles, This is not to be wondered at, as the chapter on the export of live-stock is a matter of much moment to those interested. In fact the "revista" contains so many important items that it is utterly impossible for us to mention them all.

Advices from the Mesopotamia report great demand there for fat stock and little to be had, owing to the heavy drafts taken by the B. Oriental. Only a short time ago we announced that over 50,000 head had been passed over from the Mesopotamia to the other side, and now it is reported that a big estanciero of Concordia has refused an offer of $4 gold per head for cows "al corte" holding out for $5, the number of head required being large.

An exchange gives the following news on the Sydney wool auctions on the 1st February last. The Argentine and Australian wool markets are running each other so closely, that the following will be of interest to sheep farmers and exporters:—

"At the first fortnightly wool sale there was no abatement of briskness in demand, and, following in the course of the London market, higher prices were paid for all good lots and there was spirited competition. Most of the offerings, however, were of interior quality, and for these classes there was no improvement. During the week 18,500 bales were offered by auction, and, including private sales, 20,000 were sold. As the wool season draws to a close, the stagnation in shipping is becoming very marked, Numbers of ships are lying idle in the harbour, having failed, owing to the shortness of the clip, to get their expected loading. A leading freight broker, speaking of the matter, said:—Many ships will never get loaded unless they cancel their wool charters. In the experience of many years I have never known steamers quote a farthing to three-eighths of a penny per pound freight for wool, as they are doing this year, and such a thing as 17s 6d per ton for tallow freight was never before touched. A great deal of the trade is being diverted to foreign ports, and the tendency to yearly increasing local wool sales is largely liable for this. Foreign buyers snap up wool on the spot which formerly reached the Continent via London,

Wednesday, March 11th 1896.

Up country they do not seem to have shaken off yet the relaxing influence of the electioneering epoch, as there is no news, of a commercial nature at least, to report. In Cordoba and Santa Fé the rain has been general and done a world of good, though in the former province there was also soms hail which did a little damage. We see Messrs. Francisco Uriburu and J. B. Medici have arrived in San Juan on a visit to their vineyard which is one of the finest in the whole province, situated in department of Caucete; they are accompanied by Dr. Mendez, Bolivian Minister. J. A. Uriburu, and Engineers Dormal, Monta and Borzone.

Over the river they are not quite agreed about the loan business yet, as there is still same difficulty with regard to the railway—a pull devil-pull-baker snag up that threatens collapse, unless the law of compensations is stretched to mutual satisfaction. It was reported that the Government had "squared" with Dr. Herrera and fixed the whole business up, but later advices report tension still on, and the doctor stuck fast. The corners to be smoothed away are apparently financial ones, but people in the swim hint that they are really political, which gives the business a much wider range and probably increases the difficulty. It is a very mixed problem altogether.

Our outside correspondents report heavy rains in the following districts:—

Balcarce, 9 de Julio. Loberia, Azul, Navarro, Capilla, Las Flores, Saladillo. Chivilcoy, San Nicolas, Ramallo, San Martin, Cañuelas, Carmen, General Sarmiento, Coronel Dorrego, Campana, San Pedro, Rojas, Las Heras, Almirante Brown, Barracas, Juárez, Lujan, General Rodriguez, Tigre, Pilar, San Antonio, Suipacha, Merlo, Salto, Moreno, Lobos, San Fernando, Chacabuco, Monte, Zarate, Arrecifes, Lomas, Moron, San Justo, Brandzen, Quilmes, Baradero, Laprida, Olavarria, Sierra Chica, General Villegas, Junin, B. Blanca, Tandil, 25 de Mayo, General Alvarrado Bolivar.

Another very large difficulty announced is that of an importing firm working over 20 years in the market, and which has had to apply to the Courts for a moratorium, the assets being returned at $600,000 and liabilities at $400,000. Pressing obligations necessitate the application to the Courts.

Mr. Watson, manager of the great Funes estate in the South of Cordoba, his station being Santa Eugenia in the Villa Maria and Rufino line, was welcomed today. He reports the locusts now all gone and the alfalfares doing splendidly. Mr. Watson is the pioneer of the district. When he went there what little alfalfa there was had been grown with a strict regard for irrigation, and when he started growing without the "water-works", seeing that the land had been specially fitted, as it were, by Providence for alfalfa, the neighbours thought him crazy. But time has shown the method of his madness. On the Funes estate of five square leagues there are now 6000 hectares of alfalfa and Land Bros who are neighbours, are also making a big alfalfar. This district is in fact now one great Alfalfa field, spreading as fast and steadily as a prairie fire. But strange to say no business is done in the hay line. The estancieros use their alfalfa exclusively for fattening stock. It shews what can be done with a desert, as Mr. Watson says; when he squatted down there the whole department was bare and arid, the neare t station Villa Maria, and land to be had almost for the asking. Mr. Watson confirms the wholesaleness of the damage done by hail and locusts to the crops, but he says that those who escaped are very sparely on their legs, splendid yield and excellent quality. Cordoba is working up very steadily.

The gold market ruled awfully bullish at the second ring, far more so at one moment than in the panicky ambient of the morning. The sticky atmosphere was full of rumors not worth recording. Two hundred thousand dollars were sold for delivery to-morrow; the premium opened at 208½%, fell to 208%, than rose like a balloon in the most sudden and erratic fashion to 209%, to 211½%, and touched top-price at 212% in the midst of the dismay of both bulls and bears; a calm ensued and the descent began slowly, the market closing quiet, but firm, at 210¼%. A quarter of a million was sold for the end of the month; the premium opened at 210½%, rose to 214%, and closed at 213¾%. Another quarter of a million was sold for the 14th at same rates as for to-morrow. The premim for end of April closed at 218%. About nine hundred thousand dollars gold changed hands during the second ring. Spanish Bank shares advanced to 111¾ and Catalinas to 4.80. La Plata Cedulas fell to 18.10.

Thursday, March 12th 1896.

There seems to be more doing up country now. At Concordia they have had two days' rain, which has freshened up things wonderfully and put some spurt into business, sheepskins at $2 gold and cowhides at $2.90 gold, being all firm and in demand. The Freitas saladero polished off 930 head of cattle yesterday; there is a good deal of stock offering for saladero at $16, but the Orientales have limited their margin to $4.50 gold for fat animals.

Local banks have done so well in the Province of B. Ayres that it is not out of order to suppose that they would do equally well in Santa Fé, though of course the fact of the latter province being so pledged to agriculture, which is always a riskier business than the grazing interest, would entail much greater precaution than is necessary here. In Rosario a move is on foot to start a bank with express purpose of helping the colonists along. The capital would of course be local, and the principal firms of that plaza have all signified their adhesion to the idea. The want of such an institution is amply demonstrated by the migratory movement that a bad year causes in the colonies, where the restriction of credit throws the colonists on the broad of their backs and leaves no recourse but a departure for pastures new. The great thing is to have a practical set of men on the board. None better than the merchants themselves know were and when the shoe pinches, and whether temporary accommodation is likely to be beneficial or not.

In Mendoza the heavy rain put a stop to the getting in of the grapes, but there does not seem to have been any fall, at all events worth speaking of. A vineyard of 22 hectares facing the Trasandine station is reported sold for $220,000 which seems a rattling price. During February the wine exports were 16,228 bordalesas.

A correspondent from Aparicio, F.C.Sud, writes us that it has rained there for two nights and a day and the camps coming on splendidly.

There is rather serious news down La Plata way, that is making the inhabitants of Silver City tackle their beef-steaks in a very half-hearted, squeamish style, not to be attributed to any earnestness about Lent but to the official report of carbuncle having been officially detected, and in the Corrales de Abasto. It seems that it has been traced to a dairy or tambo near Abasto station where some cows died off of the disease and caused the death of a party who tried dressing the skins, the worst phase of the business being that the dairy man kept the matter so quiet that although more cows fell sick he called in no vet. nor gave the usual information to the authorities. Then it dropped into the Corrales where the manager also very foolishly tried to keep it secret, a most reprehensible course for which he has been very justly suspended. And the worst feature of all is that although the usual applications were then made to official quarters for the proper instruments to inquire into all traces of disease nothing is as yet forthcoming. It is a very bad business indeed, and the Government should see that the wheels of the department taxed with laxity in looking after it be promptly and energetically greased.

Friday, March 13th 1896.

The market opened this morning under weakening influences, but suddenly a flood-tide of queer rumors swept over the gold ring and the premium went up again like a rocket. Nobody believed the rumors, but yet their effect could be traced in the quotations on the black board.

The gold speculation of the first ring did not amount to much—about nine hundred thousand dollars. The supply of cash gold was scanty and the demand for specie on time was sharp in spite of the large contango.

Business for cash embraced three hundred thousand dollars; the premium opened at 207.50%, fell to 207%, rose violently, and closed firm as a rock at 209.50 %. A quarter of a million was sold for the end of the month: the premium opened at 210%, rose to 213%, and closed at 212%. Two hundred thousand dollars were sold at cash rates for to-morrow's settlement which promises to be a very lively affair. Small amounts were sold for the end of April, the premium closing at 216%. Some operators dread a "corner" to-morrow.

The news from London this morning spread a gleam of sunshine in the hall. In spite of the rise in gold here, the Funding Bonds in Capel Court have gone up to 84—top price up to date. The London market evidently does not attach much importance to the Chilian question, the yellow fever, or the rise in gold.

Stocks and shares were very steady this morning. A small business was done in National Cedulas F at 83 and 82.80. Old Municipal Bonds changed hands at 79, Internal Bonds of 1891 at 75. Something was posted in Funding Bonds of the Floating Debt at 80.20. Catalinas opened at 4,80, closing at 4.70. Shares of La Edificadora Company were reported at 78.

One of the "canards" flying over the gold ring to-day was the departure of Minister Quirno Costa from Santiago de Chile. It was assumed that some sudden hitch had occurred and that negotiations had been broken off. It is needless to add that there was not the slightest foundation to the report. The negotiations are on a most favorable footing and will be concluded in a few days: this at least is the news in the Government House.

Over the river they would be very thankful to have had a pipe laid on during the last rainfall here, as at Maldonado the drought is so severe that they say unless there is rain soon everything will go by the board. It seems, however, to be less severe in other parts.

The Report of the Sala de Comercio for 1895-96, was handed round to-day and though it is so voluminous that we have not had time to do much more than run through it, still we can conscientiously aver that it is of the greatest value to all interested in this country and its products, past present and future, and reflects vast credit on the Committee responsible for its production, and most particularly on the President, Don Nicanor Abelleyra, who seems to have completely identified himself with the plans and object of this most praiseworthy and eminently useful institution. We recommend all our readers, without exception, to get this report and study it. It is a compendium of the country's pastoral march onwards, and the defects to be made good and obstacles cleared away that clog the wheels.

With reference to the cases of Carbuncle discovered in cattle at La Plata we learn that this disease has made its reappearance in Lobos on Don Jose Lopez estancia, several animals having already succumbed to the disease. The owner very promptly advised the authorities, and Mr. Griffin, veterinary surgeon, was immediately despatched to take measures and report. It is consoling to note that the estancieros are convinced of the necessity of denouncing the first symptoms of the disease in their stock, which is the best means of eliminating it, the folly of concealment only tending towards the contamination of all the other animals that come into contact with those assailed.

The note of the day is in the insurance line. "The "America" Insurance Company declared a dividend of 20%, which is grand news for the shareholders, and we congratulate the board and Mr. Moreno, the manager, on the very successful, prudent management of the company's affairs that has resulted in this solid return. The report will soon be out.

One of the many interesting articles in this week's *La Produccion* is a contribution of Mr. Benitez, one of our leading real estate brokers, who is writing for our colleague a series of letters on camps and their values. Mr. Benitez says that the Lincoln camps have appreciated to the extent of 120% in the space of a few years. He points out that eight or ten years ago these very lands were dragged around the market at 30 to 35 thousand dollars the league, and hard to sell; to-day they run to 80 and 120 thousand and hard to get, giving a rental of 10 to 12%. In the same way, he says, the Gral. Villegas camps have gone up immensely in value and are still cheap, his advice being to buy before the Pinto-Villegas line is built, when a spurt is sure to come on. Mr. Benitez is such a good judge of the market and so thoroughly posted on everything connected with lands that his advice cannot but be most valuable and his experiences worth recording.

The wool markets opened with brisker spurt this morning and the sales by Messrs. Devoto, Balbiani and Co. shows us hows the sales stand. These gentleman sold 30,000 kilos from Patagones at 5.80, 20,000 do borrega inferior at 7 and 7.50, 12,000 do cross-Lincoln at 8.50, 20000 do from the West at 7.80 and 8.30 and those with "carretilla" from 5 to 6 dollars. The same firm sold 15,000 kilos at 8.50 and 20,000 kilos from the West at 7.20 and 8.30. In sheepskins the following was done: 15,000 kilos from Patagones at 70 and 74 cents; 12,000 do at 64 and 74 cents.

Besides this Messrs. Devoto Balbiani and Co., sold the following:—20,000 kilos lambs wool from Entre Rios at 7 and 7.50, and 5,000 kilos from Entre Rios at 9.50. Some other parcels were sold, but as prices were reserved it is utterly impossible to sell how the actual prices stand.

Yesterday evening it was said that several large transactions were made in wheat, maize and linseed, but the prices and conditions are kept strictly private. Taking the daily operations in cereals, it is not to be wondered that the principal sales are kept secret.

The fall in demand and the violent changes in gold are quite sufficient to make exporters reticent. Still as regards business, the markets should always be aware of what is going on. If all transactions were conducted under a secret style, there would be no object in having a commercial "sitio" like the Bolsa.

The news from London tells us that the demand for wheat is slack, the prices paid being only 25 shillings and 3 pence, showing a fall of 3 pence since yesterday. The Antwerp prices are 14¼ francs. Linseed is firmer both here and in Europe, the rates in London are 30 shillings and 3 pence and in Antwerp 19¾ francs. A little more animation was noticed in the flour line, the San Martin mill sold 3,500 bags for export at 1.27 the 10 kilos. Several other mills have also sold, but nothing is known as regards prices. The cereal markets closed this evening on the "expectativa".

Messrs. J. D. Repetto and Co. have sold to Messrs. Brackly and Co. 2000 salted steer hides of 30 kilos at 20 dollars gold the 100 kilos. The demand for dry hides has fallen off greatly.

Saturday March 14th 1896.

The fortnightly and weekly gold liquidation came off this morning in a steady market. Gold did not remain over, nor did it rule short, and this balanced affairs. As was expected, the cash requirements were unusually heavy, over seven hundred thousand dollars changed hands; the premium opened at 207.50%, rose to 209 %, and closed at 208.50%. Four hundred thousand dollars were sold for the end of the month; the premium opened at 210.50 %, rose to 213%, and closed at 211%. Fifty thousand dollars were sold for the end of April; the premium opened at 215.50%, fell to 214.50%, and closed at 216%. Fifty thousand dollars were also sold for the end of May; the premiumopened at 217% and closed at 220%. Something was done for end of June at 222%. The contango paid to-day is well worth noticing. The turn-over in gold at the first ring exceeded $1,300,000.

Stocks and shares were nearly forgotten in the feverish excitement of the gold settlement. National Cedulas F were firm at 83. La Plata Cedulas changed hands at 18.40 to 18.60 and Catalinas shares at 4.80 to 4.70.

The news from London continues most favorable. We see that the Funding Bonds keep up at 84 and Public Works' Loan in the vicinity of 76. Shares of the London and River Plate Bank are at £40¼ stg.

There was a great squeeze for paper money to-day and there was monetary anguish in some quarters. We heard of offers of 1¼% for fifteen days for large amounts, so one can imagine the crush and the pressure. At the banks paper discounts were quoted steady at 8½ to 9% per annum. The demand for gold is nil and rates are nominal. The R, M. S. Danube has arrived with a consignment of one hundred thousand sovereigns.

In exchange a lingering business was reported at following rates:—

48 3/16d. on London.
5.07½-5.08 fcs. on France.
5.08-5.08½ fcs. on Belgium.
4.12 marks on Germany.

Sterling was firmer, francs weak.

Telegrams from Rio Janeiro quoted further improvement in the rate of exchange on London. The quotation advanced to-day to 9 1/16d.

The following is a summary of the business effected at the first ring to-day:

$ 718,100	for cash at 307.50-308-307.50-80-308-307.80-50-307-306.80-307-307.50-308-308.50-30-308-307.80-309-307.50-308-308.50-308-308.20-30-308-308.30-50-309-308-30-309-308.80-50-308-308.50.
$ 365,000	March 31st at 310.50-310-309 50-310.50-310-310.50-311-312-311.50-312-312 50-313-312-311 312-311-312-311.
$ 53,000	March 21st at 308.50-309-309-50-310.50-310.
$ 45,000	March 14th at 307.50-308-309.
$ 30,000	June 30th at 322.
$ 5,000	March 24th at 311.
$ 50,000	May 31st at 317-318-319-320.
$ 55,000	April 30th at 315.50-314.50-315.50-315-315.50-316.
$1,016,100	

National Hypothecary Cedulas—
For cash. F 120,000 at 83.00.
Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
For cash. 8% 80,000 at 18.40-60.
Catalinas Moles—
For cash. 650 at 4.80-70.

Value of gold coins in moneda legal according to closing gold quotations of first ring:—

Ounce =	50.21%
Sovereign =	15.55%

Mr. Templeton, the well-known money-broker, took leave of his many friends On' Change, He left for Montevideo to catch the fine Pacific boat bound for England. Mr. Templeton goes to Glasgow, but does not promise to return, but he has been so many years, at least 38, connected with the River Plate and all its vicissitudes that we feel sure that he will be back in Buenos Ayres before another twelve-month. We wish him a pleasant voyage and join in all the good wishes of his legion of friends, say the whole market.

The following are the wool and cereal exports for the week:—

	Tons		$ gold
Wheat	27,000	equal	607,500
Maize	22,000	"	352,000
Linseed	8.800	"	334,400
Wool	7,700	"	1,593,900
Total			2,887,800
Last week's			3,596,000
Balance in favor of last week			708,200

There has been a falling-off all round, 7,000 tons in wheat, 10,000 tons in maize, 3,200 tons in linseed and 1,300 tons in wool.

Further particulars, or rather details, of the big blaze at Rio Santiago were to the fore to-day. Yesterday though the fire had been mastered it was smouldering all day long. The mole suffered to an extent of about 30 metres on the side of the entrance canal, and the losses of the Moles and Deposit Company, which are covered by insurance to the amount of $100,000, are estimated as follows:—

	$
Building	150,000
Almacen, materials etc.	8,000
Furniture, fittings	4,500
Repairs and galpons	1,000
Repairs mole	4,000
	167,500

The other losses are returned:— Livestock Inspection Office $350, Kingsland & Brougham $1,200. Brochi (bar) $12,000 covered by insurance $5,000, Garcia Balbini $8,000, Marcos Polver (house alongside) $5,000 insured for $4,000 and Mombelli $1,000 insured for $600. This makes the fourth blaze there, and as from the nature of the business conducted there, it is not likely to be the last, more precautions are extremely advisable.

We take the following very interesting financial notes relating to the Bank rate, price of the funds, and Government balances in Bank of Englnd from an exchange received by the mail:—

"Yesterday completed two full years during which the Bank rate of discount has remained at the minimum figure of 2 per cent., a circumstance which has never before occurred in the history of the Money Market. It was also noteworthy for the official record of business done in the Funds at the extraordinary price of 110. At this price a purchase of Consols would only pay 2½ per cent. were the stock a permanent 2¾ per cent. stock, whereas in seven years the rate of interest will automatically come down to 2½ per cent. No wonder the opinion is growing in the City that one of the financial measures of the present Government will be a proposal to reduce the rate of interest upon Savings Bank deposits. A third feature was the huge amount of the Government balances in the Bank. Since the passing of the Bank Act of 1844 there has only been a single occasion when the Governmeut balances in the Bank of England stood at a higher total than at present. That was at the end of the financial year 1872-3, when we had active trade and expanding revenue following the termination of the Franco-German War. The present total is over £14,250,000, and, with the exception of the year 1873, the aggregate has never before reached £15,000,000."

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Business all round was rather slack today: everybody was watching the various turns of the Bolsa. In our rambles in the said place, we heard that an operation of 20,000 bags of maize at 3.20 was on hand; but owing to some difficulty between buyer and seller, the transaction did not come off. A few cents knocks business about, but owing to the present dull condition of the markets, "consignatarios" and exporters should be able to come to terms. The following sales were brought in at a late hour:—26,000 bags of linseed, on board at Rosario at 9.65; 700 tons of Morocho maize at 3 dollars and 100 tons "picado" in the Darsena at 2.70. This shows that both linseed and maize are to the fore, and we expect to see competition and prices run up shortly.

Our wool markets are beginning to fall off: at the end of this month one may say that the wool season is over, as "artistas" generally leave before April. Considering the present moment one would have thought that competition would have been greater, still this is not the case, on the contrary we notice a falling off in wool operations.

Messrs. Devotto Balbiani and Co. sold to-day 12,000 kilos "mezcla" from Patagones at the high price of 6.20, and 5,000 id at 5.80 from the same district and 9,000 kilos fine from the South at 8 and 9 dollars and 8000 from 8.80 to 9.00 dollars.

The news from London states that for the past few days buyers and sellers have been at loggerheads. The first are working hard for a fall, but unfortunately find a strong match with their views.

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The news from London and Antwerp do not show much as to improvement, on the contrary both markets are flat. The large arrivals of cereals have a lot to do with the present situation. It stands to reason if the markets here are slack. it will take a lot on the part of exterior markets to drive prices up.

The arrivals in wheat were about 5,000 bags, the sales this morning were important, 8 dollars was the highest price. Yellow maize closed firm; exporters seem to have paid more attention to the article in the Riachuelo some 1600 bags were sold at 3.10. There is nothing new to report on linseed, prices seems to stick and exporters seem to hold on to the old theory that the demand in the European markets is nil. Notwithstanding the small animation ln those centres, business here does not suffer. The operations in Europe are slack, and where this circumstances comes in is beyond the grasp of our markets.

The following is the stock on hand in the Central:—

	Bags	Kilos
Wool	—	11,748,025
Wheat	8,628	—
Maize	27,903	—
Other cereals	7,434	—
Flour	5,489	—
Total	49,454	11,748,025

We take the following from the "Corn Trade News" of February 7th.

"The first lot of Argentine Wheat of the new crop was sold to-day on the Liverpool market by Messrs. Wm. Lowe and Sons to Messrs Robert Baxandel and Sons, of the Bee Mills. The price realised was 5s. 10d. per cental (28s. per 480 lbs.) The quality was very fine, the grain being well developed and in good condition, and looking as if it contained plenty of strength. The lot was only a small one."

On passage to United Kingdom, March 9th:—

	1896	1895
	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat and flour	2,670,000	3,638,000
Maize	860,000	308,000
To Continent:—		
Wheat and flour	880,000	907,000
Maize	620,000	810,000

Visible supply in United States on March 9th:—

	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	62,596,000	77,717,000
Maize	14,050,000	13,792,000

The Rosario market is passing through a flat stage. Several buyers have operated largely outside, but their prices, etc., are still private. Sellers of wheat ask 7.15 and 7.20, but the only buyers are those that are pushed to compiete cargoes. A sale of 3500 bags at 6.75 was reported, these rates strike us as very low for the time of the year. The total amount sold yesterday was more or less 1200 tons, at prices from 6.75 to 7.20.

The market closed with a rising tendency, and it is expected that during the week a strong reaction will be noticed, should this be the case, one may expect to see stronger competition and a far better feeling in the market.

Paralyzation is written over the maize markets, the sales were so small that they are utterly unworthy of mentioning. The prices run from 3.10 to 3.20, but the latter price finds little or no demand.

Mercado Central de Frutos.

Arrivals—183 waggons with 535,018 klos wool, 1936 parcels sheepskins, 1811 cow-hides, 120 do horse hides, 21 bags hair, 1 do ostrich feathers, 17 barrels grease, tallow and oil, 100 bags maize and 245 do various.

Mercado Constitucion.

Arrivals—128 waggons with 740 bdles wool, 1281 do cow hides, 1477 do sheepskins. 14 bags hair, 12 casks grease, 10355 do cereals and 1000 bundles Guinea straw.

Once de Setiembre.

Arrivals—181 waggons with the following produce:

6963 bags shelled maize, 5611 do wheat, 664 do bran. 569 do flour, 200 do linseed, 600 do potatoes, 195 do beans and 243 bales hay.

Sales:—

				$
Morocho	Maize	good	at	2.85
"	"	"	"	2.80
"	"	regular	"	2.70
"	"	"picado" at Catalinas	"	2.00
Yellow	Maize	Exportation	"	3.20
"	"	"	"	3.00
"	"	"	"	3.00
"	"	"picado"	"	2.90
"	"	"	"	2.80
"	"	" consumo	"	2.30
Wheat	French	superior	"	8.00
"	"	good	"	7.70
"	Barleta	"	"	7.70
"	"	regular	"	7.10
"	"	inferior	"	6.00
"	"	"chuzo"	"	5.50
"	"	"	"	5.80
"	Saldomé	at Catalinas	"	7.50
"	"	"punta negra"	"	7.00
Beans			"	1.35
Oats		regular	"	2.60
Linseed		Exportation	"	9.80
"		"	"	9.30
"		at Catalinas	"	9.80
Flour		Taurel hnos marca cero	"	1.45
"		"	"	1.20
Hay		alfalfa good	"	24.00
"		" middling	"	22.00
"		" inferior	"	16.00
"		" small, exportation	"	24.00

Barracas al Sud.

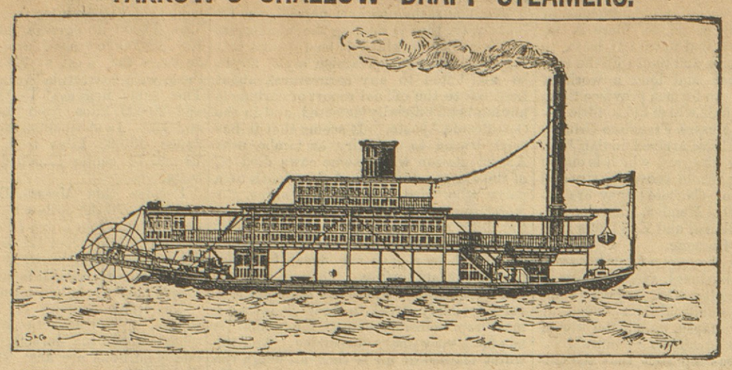
Arrivals:— 40 waggons with 4382 sheep.

The principal sales were as follows:

Sales—

	from $	to $
Capones mestizos Lincoln "pelados"	7.50	" 11.00
Do Rambouillet and Lincoln	5.70	" 6.20
Do Do	5.50	" 5.80
Do and sheep	4.10	" 5.10
Sheep	2.80	" 4.80
Do and Borregos	3.00	" —
Borregas	3.20	" 4.00

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. YARROW have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.

Messrs. YARROW lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambesi.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
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Corrales.

	Number
Arrivals	2679
Slaughter:—	
Steers, cows and calves	1591
Spoiled carcases	0
	1591

Sales:—

		$	$
Steers fat	from	57.00	to 75.00
" " meat	"	42.00	" 45.00
" " good	"	35.00	" 40.00
Cows fat		38.00	" 40.00
" " meat	"	28.00	" 30.00
" good	"	32.00	" 33.00
Vaquillonas fat	"	30.00	" 38.00
" good meat	"	20.00	" 25.00
Calves large	"	10.00	" 16.00
" good meat	"	10.00	" 13.00
" small	"	6.50	" 11.00

SALES AND AUCTIONS.

We had the pleasure of seeing to-day al Tattersall's the famous prize-bull Hallrigg Swell imported by Mr. E. Ackerley and announced for sale on Friday next, and such was the interest taken in him by estancieros that we might say he was on show all day. He is certainly the grandest bull ever seen in a mart here, and Mr. Rawes, the son of the late owner, who came out with him says that he was considered by competent judges the best shorthorn bull in England, an appreciation borne out by the fact that he was never beaten, taking 11 firsts, four championship cups and a silver medal. He comes from a grand milking strain, his dam having been guaranteed to give 30 quarts of milk a day for six months, whilst his sire was one of Mr. Harris's (Calthwaite Hall, Cumberland) noted prize bulls that made their mark all over England. Hallrigg Swell left 40 cows in calf, and he has a grand constitution. Estancieros should take note that he will be sold on Friday and not miss this opportunity of seeing him before he goes to the camp. Mr. Rawes intends looking into estancia life before he returns to England, as it is his first visit to the Plate though probably not his last. He says that Argentina as a meat supplier has ruined the English grazier.

An important transaction in live-stock is reported, 200 mestizo Durham and Hereford steers, average weight 640 kilos, and 200 mestizo Lincoln wethers averaging 60 kilos, all from Mr. George Keen's estancia Pedernales in the partido 25 de Mayo, at $35 and 3.10 gold each respective. The purchase is for export.

We see by the cables from Deptford to-day very slack demand for Argentine steers, 1,458 were sold at 28 to 32 pence per 8 lbs., whilst on the other hand the wethers were firmer, looking up at 46 pence per 8 lbs. 3,296 head Argentines sold

Messrs. Funes Lagos and Co. were up to their eyes to-day selling Percherous from General Bosch's estancia as follows:

	$ each	Buyers.
Stallion	1000	Peña
"	1500	"
"	500	Chapar
"	320	Eizaguirre
Mare	500	J. N. Fernandez
"	280	Chapar
Stallion	200	Chapar
Mare	670	Villanueva
"	700	"
"	600	J. N. Fernandez
"	550	Villanueva
"	360	J. N. Fernandez
"	550	Villanueva
"	200	Belgrano
"	200	"
"	400	Eizaguirre
"	440	Whigham
"	210	"
"	330	"
"	220	"
"	190	Belgrano
"	260	"

Wednesday, March 11th 1896.

The sale is reported of 3 leagues of camp in the Province of Santa Fé, Depto. Las Colonias at the rate of 150,000 the league, buyer Dr. Manuel J. Moreno, brokers Messrs. Gonzalez and Co.

All interested in lands in province of B. Aires should attend the auction in the La Plata Land Office to-morrow when the following will be offered:

1171 hectares in Balcarce, reserve $19 the hectare.

193 hectares in General Lamadrid reserve $13 the hectare.

Thursday, March 12th 1896.

Messrs Alchourron and Co, who, passing the Barracas bridge, are the great auctioneers of the province, held another big sale on Sunday last at La Merced, the Serante's estancia in Jeppener; with following result:

21 Oxfordshire Down rams at $80 to 310 each, buyers Messrs Jurado, Wale and Barbosa.

91 Oxfordshire Down ewes at $28 each, Barrionuevo.

2147 wethers for export and to fatten at $6.75 to 9, buyers Messrs Lecoq, Urdoniz, Martinez and Gonzalez.

373 cows mestiza Durham and Holstein at $21 to 43, buyers Aguirre, Longi, Elgne, Barrionuevo, Jurado and Wale.

	At $	Buyers
34 steers	74	Wale
100 "	60.50	J. Guillamito
130 "	71	Stegman, Hnos.
126 "	50	Unanué

30 draught colts at $5 to 160 and colts, horses and sires light and heavy draught, 23 at $35 to 340 each, buyers Messrs Rolando Aguirre, Argerich Cordoba, Smith, Wale, Astorino, Narbais, Parodi and Uncairet.

Mestizo pigs fetched $15 to 20 each, and pure-bred at $30 to 70, the total realizing $72,616.

An important business in live-stock is reported, 25,000 wethers from Don Manuel Cobo's estancias Santa Clara in Balcarce and La Belen (formerly Blandengues) Chascomus at 6.50 per head, buyers Messrs Drabble Bros., broker Mr. Carlos del Campillo.

Friday, March 13th, 1896

Cables received to-day from London announce the sales of Argentine live-stock at Deptford Market as follows: 765 steers at 24 to 32 pence and 4581 wethers at 44 pence, all per 8 lbs. The market is reported glutted both with live-stock and frozen meat.

Tattersall's had a bumper crowd of estancieros to-day for the sale of the shorthorns and rams imported by Messrs. Ackerley and Co which moved off as follows:—

	$ each	buyers
Shorthorn Durham		
Hallrigg Swell	3700	J. Villanueva
" "	1600	T. Gros
" "	2100	"
" "	1750	R. Milani
Lincoln ram	470	R. Zubiaurre
" "	450	Brice & Sansot
" "	570	"
" "	330	"
" "	470	Lastra
" "	410	J. R. Otero
" "	500	"
" "	410	"
" "	320	Tomas
" "	450	"
" "	350	Villahor
" "	350	R. Milani
" "	400	Lett
" "	310	Zojeiro
" "	270	Zahet
" "	480	M. Guemes
" "	410	Nuñez
" "	500	Repetto & Sons
" "	430	" "
Property of Messrs. Lozada and Nougues.		
Lincoln ram	230	Villahor
" "	230	Carreras
Property of Mr. Willaos.		
6 Lincoln rams	55	Pagola
16 sheep	35	Fayou
13 "	32	"
Property of Carlos Carraza.		
10 Lincoln sheep	55	Fayou

Saturday, March 14th

The leading live-stock brokers, Messrs. Wilcken & Walker, have handed us a list, which we append, of transactions effected by them during first half of current month, from which estancieros can see at a glance what is going on in this line. We doubt if things have ever been brisker before, as at all the rural fairs held during same term everything sold off readily, a conclusive proof of the soundness of the business, which scarcely seems affected at all by the glut reported in the English market. The list, however, really requires no comment, as it speaks for itself:—

500 cows to fatten in partido Pilar, at $23 each.

500 do do. estancia Santa Ana, C. de Areco, at $23 each.

500 do do, estancia Durham, V. Tuerto, at $23 each.

1,500 do do, San Antonio de Areco, from estancia Las Acacias, at 22 each.

2,300 head cattle, "al corte", from estancia La Britanica, to fatten in Pergamino, at $20 each.

130 steers for export from estancia Poronguitos, at $100 each.

450 steers for export, from estancias El Retiro Bonnemont and La Corona, at $35 gold each.

Messrs. Wilcken and Walker report that in what of the year has gone they acted as brokers in the sale of no less than 45,000 wethers, say at the rate of 18,000 head per month, all for exportation and from the following estancias:—Arrotea, Pieres Hnos., Vivot, Pueyrredon, Lahusen, MacDonald, Imaz y Rivero, at $10 to 11 paper and $3 gold on an average.

In the Corrales the sale of two batches of steers from Curumalan has been watched with the greatest interest, both lots having realized $75 per head, a price that will make many an estanciero open his eyes. Yesterday's lot comprised 75 and to-day's 70 head, so that it was not a question of "a chosen few."

There was absolutely nothing doing at the marts to-day, as usual.

Births

On March 12th, at Calle Liniers, Belgrano, the wife of C. W. Birchall, of a daughter.

On March 11th, at Ayacucho, F. C. S., the wife of Arthur G. Goodliffe, of a daughter.

Marriage.

On March 7th, Vicente Torre, eldest son of Samuel Torre of Avelino, Italy, to Josephine Black, widow of Luis Farnesi, of Rome.

Deaths.

On March 8th, at 8 Ocantos, Caballito George John Ryan, age 57.

On March 7th, at Perico, San Antonio, Province of Jujuy, after a short illness, Emily Ann Newsam, aged 45 years.

On March 9th, at Lomauquen de Ancho rena, Estacion Arbolito, after a long and painful illness, Catharine, the beloved wife of Joseph Kelly, aged 42 years. R. I. P.

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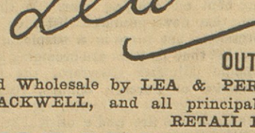

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"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

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